THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

REC'D 14 JUL 84

VOL. XXXII., No. 882. SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1884. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₸ AN.

VDR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache; relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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22jy 84 28 23rd Jan., 1884.

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n tf Shanghai, 7th Feb., 1884.

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AND

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n tf Shanghai, 5th May, 1884.

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1my-85 33 2nd May, 1884.

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5jy-84 16 6th July, 1883.

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The Friend to All.
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FOR
SEPTEMBER.
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Courting.	Fanny and I.
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Nature's Gentlemen.	Woodman, spare that tree.
Some words for Women.	A feminine Ambassador.
The Poet's Corner.	How a boy caught a tiger.
Children and Lovers.	Abbotsford.
The Student's Resolve.	The Fusilions.
The two Glasses.	A brief Truce.
Correspondence.	Self-Confidence.
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THE

North-China Herald

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SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII., No. 882. SHANGHAI, MAY 30, 1884. PRICE, TLS. 12 PER AN.

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The English mail of 9th April arrived in London on the 20th May.

PASSENGERS.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Verona*, for London—Mrs. Nightingale, and infant, Miss L. Balaam, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Allen and child and Messrs. E. Wheeley, C. T. Carnie. For Brindisi—Mr. E. White. For Singapore—Mr. Forsyth. For Hongkong—Major E. Mourcal, Mr. R. S. Raphael, and servant, and Mr. T. Harris. For Penang—Professor Statham, and Messrs. H., R., G., and W. Lynch, and J. S. Farron.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1884.

A TELEGRAM among those which arrived by the last American mail gives an unpleasant indication of the condition of the shipping interest. We are, unfortunately, too familiar with combinations among the Lancashire manufacturers to run their mills on short time, but it is, we believe, something new for shipowners to adopt a somewhat similar policy. Whether the shipowners of the north of England enter into the arrangement to which the telegram refers, among themselves, or not, the mere proposing of such a thing is very significant. Probably a good deal more will be required to raise rates in the steam freight market than the withdrawal for four months of one fourth of the vessels of each owner in the north. The general condition of the freight market all over the world is at present about as bad as it can be. Here and there exceptional steamers or lines of steamers may earn enough to pay expenses and perhaps have a little over, but the general run of steamers must be losing money on their working. It is no wonder, therefore, that we hear of combinations among powerful companies having for their purpose the crushing of weaker, and opposing outsiders in the trade. This policy may dishearten competitors for a time, and possibly ruin some of them, but it cannot effect a permanent cure of the evils under which the shipping trade is suffering. These arise from the superabundance of all kinds of vessels. For some years past England has been turning out enormous quantities of steam tonnage; France, Germany, and in a lesser degree Italy have also been increasing their steam-ship trade, the first by a system of bounties on a most liberal scale. It seemed as if a large number of more or less rich people thought it was only necessary to provide tonnage, and passenger and goods freight would develop itself in the same degree. There has, no doubt, been a large increase in the traffic of the world of late years, but not sufficient to keep pace with the augmentation of shipping. Hence freights have for a considerable time been what is called ruinously low, and there does not seem any prospect of immediate improvement. In every market in the world that we know of steam tonnage is offering at very low rates, and it is very seldom and only for short periods now a days that shipowners have a chance of recovering the losses made in one port by the higher freights their ships earn at the same time in another trade. The telegraph quickly equalizes freights in different places, as it does the value of money. Financial disturbances and stringency in one place are, or may be, soon relieved now-a-days by the transmission of relief from some other place where money is more abundant. And it is pretty much the same with tonnage and most articles of commerce; the telegraph can, when a paying demand arises anywhere, in a very short time procure them from another market.

The Report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for last year was comparatively speaking a cheerful document, and in striking contrast to similar statements which directors have been obliged to submit to their shareholders. One of the great shipowning lines in the world, and one of which Englishmen were especially proud was the Cunard Company. It was eminently successful as a private concern, and when turned into a Joint Stock Company the capital was at once subscribed three or four times over. Shares in the company were given as favours. It now pays no dividend, and the quotations for the stock has for some time past ranged between sixty and seventy per cent discount. Yet the company is going on building steamers of a large size, high class, and great speed. This policy of the directors did not pass unchallenged at the last meeting of shareholders, but it was finally upheld. One assailant of it said that although it was shown by the directors that the new steamers of large capacity paid better than those of an older type and smaller size, they did so at the expense of the greater part of the fleet. That is to say, we presume, that passengers, and probably shippers also, preferred waiting for the new steamers. If this be so, the directors would seem to be right in substituting large vessels for their present ones, and as other companies are doing the same thing, the policy has the effect of depreciating the value of by far the greatest proportion of steamship tonnage, which is

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in vessels of medium size. And this throwing out of the large lines of steamers which have become more or less obsolete is one of the causes that are depreciating freights. A steamer that is no longer serviceable to carry passengers across the Atlantic, may be converted into one that can carry cotton or wheat from Bombay to Europe, and her cost to her second owners may be so moderate that she can pay them when she is only earning freights that would ruin the proprietors of more expensive vessels. This conversion of what may be called second-class steamers from the trade for which they were originally designed, is one effect of the over-production of steamers in England of late years. It is one that must always exist more or less while improvements are going on in the design or construction of steamers. But it is probable that the state of the freight market now and during the last year or more, will impose caution on steamship owners, and that gradually matters will be righted. The management of steam lines will fall into capable hands, and the race of managing owners will disappear. The shipping trade is, in fact, passing through an experience similar to that of the railway interest thirty years ago, when people seemed to think it was only necessary to construct a new line and dividends would germinate spontaneously without the aid of traffic. The opening of the Suez Canal naturally gave an immense impetus to the steamship trade, and though one effect has been that steamers there are now too many, another effect has been that the export trade of the East has been vastly developed by low freights. And not only the East, but every part of the world that has something to sell which another part is willing to buy, has benefited by the same cause. Some, perhaps much, of this increase in traffic has been made at the expense of the owners of steamships; but we have no doubt their turn for deriving benefit from the expansion of trade will come by and by.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 13th April arrived here on the 23rd inst. by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Ocus*.

The English mail of 18th April arrived here on the 26th inst. by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Hydaspes*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Verona*.

LATEST INTELLENCE.

(SUPPLIED SOLELY TO "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")
(TEROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON.

London, 22nd May.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that an expedition of 10,000 men will start in the autumn for the Soudan unless General Gordon escapes. General Wolseley will have the command and the route will be by Suakim and Berber.

EGYPTIAN CONTROL.

London, 23rd May.

The Premier replying to a question said that the Government would not consent to revert to a dual control in Egypt.

FRENCH "OPERATIONS" IN MADAGASCAR.

London, 24th May.

The French Government has decided on making a large increase of the forces in Madagascar.

MOVEMENTS IN EGYPT.

General Woods with his Cavalry and Artillery will proceed to Assouan on the 3rd June.

SUICIDE OF A CHURCH DIGNITARY.

The Dean of Bangor has committed suicide.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

London, 26th May.

Negotiations have been opened to bring about an understanding between England and France with regard to the trouble in Egypt. They are progressing very favourably, and the obstacles to the Conference are disappearing.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

London, 27th May.

5 to 2 against Queen o' Scots, Adelaide.
5 „ 1 „ Talisman, St. Medard.
9 „ 1 „ St. Gatieu.
11 „ 1 „ Richmond.

[There is no filly entered in the Derby as Queen o'Scots. We should infer from the manner in which the above quotation is given that the filly by Hermit out of Adelaide has been named Queen o'Scots.]

THE RESULT OF THE DERBY.

London, 28th May.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby:—

St. Gatien .....
Harvester ..... } dead-heat.
Queen o'Scots ..... 2.
Adelaide..... 3.

The stakes were divided.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "N.-C. D.N.")

IMPORTANT PROVINCIAL CHANGES.

Peking, 23rd May.

Chang Shu-shêng, Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, has memorialised the Emperor to the effect that on account of ill-health and the too great arduousness of his duties he is compelled to resign his office. He can, however, still undertake the command of soldiers. The Empress accepts his resignation, and appoints Chang Chih-tung, Governor of Shansi, to fill his office *pro tem*. The Governorship of Shansi will devolve upon Kua Ping, the Provincial Treasurer. Chang Shu-shêng must await the arrival of Chang Chih-tung, and then assume charge of the Kuang-tung forces with a view to frontier defence.

MINING OPERATIONS IN YÜNNAN.

Peking, 26th May.

A Decree has been issued by the Empress, ordering Ts'ên Yü-ying, Viceroy of Yün-kuei, and T'ang Chiung, Governor of Yünnan, to start a public Mining Company, the object of which shall be to open all the mines in Yünnan which produce gold, silver, copper, or any other minerals of value.

PROMOTION OF CHANG P'EI-LUN.

Peking, 29th May.

An Imperial Decree has been issued, raising Chang P'ei-lun to the rank of officer-of-the-Third-Degree. His position on the Censorate will be taken by Hu Jui-lan.

The following telegrams from Captain Fournier and others appear in *Le Saigonnais*:—

Tientsin, 13th May.

By order of the Minister of Marine I have the honour to announce that the preliminary convention which I proposed to the Viceroy Li Hung-chang has been entirely approved by the Court of Peking and the French Government, and was signed on the 11th May at Tientsin.

It stipulates the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Tonquin, respect for all our past and future treaties with Annam, a treaty of commerce opening in their entire extent the common frontiers of Tonquin and China to free traffic in goods, with guarantees; advantages for French trade. Will send you the text.

Paris, 13th May.

The Tientsin Treaty favourably received.

24th April.

The death is announced of Madame Taglioni, formerly well known as a French operatic artiste.

London, 25th April.

The frosts have injured the French vintage.

Paris, 7th May.

The Municipal Elections have terminated. Everything quiet. Immense Republican majority. Radicalism accentuated about Paris.

The troubles in Spain continue.

The success of the Mahdi continues.

The French Legation at Morocco has lowered its flag.

Yesterday's papers speak of the nomination of a Governor-General of Indo-China; Admiral Dupere and a high functionary in the Foreign Office are mentioned.

I believe Patenôtre is being sent as Resident to Hué.

The Chambers will meet on the 20th.

A Correspondent writes to us from Tientsin that the Empress, having shelved all the Memorials against the Viceroy, is determined to make a searching investigation into all the guns, war-vessels, and such things which now, as far as her Majesty is aware, exist only on paper. It is with this object in view that the recent appointments of a Assistant Superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade have been made.

We hear, and on excellent authority, from Canton, that the real cause of the utter failure of the Chinese forces in Tonquin to cope with the French invaders must be attributed solely to the confusion of councils at headquarters. The shame of the utter discomfiture of the Chinese armies rests upon Peking. The Governor-General of the Liang Kuang, Chang, is a resolute man, and had made all preparations in his power to repel the French attack on the South-Western frontier, and the spirit of the Cantonese people was excellent. The troops in Tonquin and Yunnan were fairly armed, and supplied with rifles and ammunition, and the soldiery—for Chinese soldiery—were quite fit to defend positions sheltered by earthworks and wet ditches. The Black Flags fought well, and if they had been left free would have made the march of the French difficult and costly, and probably would have so

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delayed the progress of invasion as to have compromised the expedition by impeding it thoroughly while the cool weather lasted. T'ang Chiung, the Chinese commander, also made good dispositions, and the defensive works he threw up were well chosen and in good form. But all the spirit of the Chinese officials, all the readiness of the troops and the ability of the commander were paralyzed by contradictory orders from Peking. We have heard that on one particular day the Chinese General received four authoritative orders, all diverse from each other. One order was to fight resolutely; another was not to resist the French by overt acts of war; another was to send a report and wait instructions; the fourth order was to retreat slowly and avoid battle or capture. Of course, in consequence, China by her Aulic councils has never had a single chance of making the slightest resistance to France.

It is officially notified in our columns that Mr. P. J. Hughes has been appointed Her Majesty's Consul-General for China. The appointment takes effect from the 1st March.

We regret to hear that a telegram has been received from Peking announcing the death of Mgr. Delaplace, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of the Catholic Mission at Peking. There are grounds for supposing that the Bishop died from typhoid fever.

The M. M. Co.'s mail steamer *Oxus* brought out to Singapore M. Bréon and M. Korthals, who are charged by the French Government with a scientific mission for the investigation of the recent volcanic changes in the Straits of Sunda caused by the Krakatau outburst.

Mr. H. J. Allen, late British Consul at Newchwang, arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday by the *Haeting*.

Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, K.C.B., in the *Vigilant*, came up to Shanghai on Monday. Sir William we believe will make but a short stay, and leaves again the end of the week.

The Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation has received a telegram from London, which says that the new Oriental Bank is progressing satisfactorily and receiving strong support.

Owing to the Royal Family of England being in mourning for the Duke of Albany, the foreign men-of-war in port did not decorate ship on Saturday, though some of the merchant vessels did so. A telegram was received from the Admiralty desiring that there should be no display. In Hongkong the military parade usual on the 24th May has been postponed till the 28th June.

A private letter has been received from a late Shanghai resident who recently passed a week in Cairo. He says that Dean Butcher is still "anxious" to return to Shanghai, but cannot make up his mind to tear himself away from the social delights of the gay metropolis. Is this the reason why the Dean has never taken the trouble to reply to the telegraphic invitation of the Trustees?

The danger of "padding" telegrams receives a terrible example from the *Standard*. One would have thought that the fact of Li Hung-chang being Viceroy of Chihli was perfectly well-known to that paper; yet the editor actually stultifies himself so far as to publish an outrageously padded telegram, announcing the disgrace of "Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Canton!" It is scarcely necessary to say that the sender of the message said simply "the Viceroy of Canton." The *Standard* apparently imagines that every Chinese mandarin is called Li Hung-chang.

We sent out two extras yesterday announcing the result of the Derby. The second was what Reuter's Agent somewhat humorously called an "amended" version of the first, but as it contains four mistakes in as many lines he will scarcely get the public to agree with him. The first mistake is in the name of *Queen o'Scots*, there being, as we showed yesterday morning, no such filly among the entries given in Ruff's Guide or the Racing Calendar. The second mistake is in returning *Adelaide* as one of those placed, an animal not to be found in the pages of either of the authorities we have referred to. The third and fourth mistakes are in the placing of the two misnamed fillies, it being a well-known rule of racing that when a dead heat occurs for the first place, the next horse or filly is placed third. As it is unlikely that such a mistake as this last could have been made in England, where the most precise information on the result of races is furnished to the Telegraph Companies, we infer that the message has become mutilated in its passage through some of Reuter's establishments in the East, where the average intelligence of the staff is not so high as at head-quarters. In the present case the blunder is not of great importance to the public; still, would it not be rather a graceful thing if Reuter's Agent here were to ask his London Office to repeat the message in such a way as to clear up the uncertainty about the third horse?

The Waterworks Company are going to extend their operations into the native city, and plans are being got out for this purpose.

The Shanghai Electric Company are now erecting twenty-five new lamps at the corners of some of the streets. Many of the standards are up, but the lighting will not commence till about the 1st July.

There can, we think, be no doubt that the Waterworks Co. have done something to eradicate one of the most deep-rooted prejudices of the Chinese—their holy horror of cold water. The native children in the Settlement seem to take the greatest delight in squirting water from the hydrants, and, indeed, in soaking themselves well through; while it is by no means an uncommon thing to see them drinking at the spout. After all, it is not very strange that the Chinese should hitherto have objected to drink cold water, seeing how very filthy their supplies generally are. But now that they are beginning really to appreciate the blessing of pure water, would it not be a good thing if the Waterworks Co. were to put up drinking fountains about the streets, with the regulation scoop attached? We are sure the Chinese would take full advantage of them, and the Council might well bear the cost, which in any case could not be very great. We are glad to hear that efforts are being made to get a fountain for the Public Garden and only hope that they may be successful.

The Tao-t'ai passed through the Settlement yesterday with a procession calculated to inspire even the Chinese with contempt. We imagine that his Honour was doing something by way of commemorating the auspicious fifth of the fifth, for his cortège was about three times as long as usual; but such a string of dirty, disreputable, beggarly ragamuffins we have seldom seen. The person who banged the awe inspiring gong appeared to be about twelve, and was more than half naked. The others were covered partly with rags, and partly with filth; while a few of them rode on ponies which looked as though they had never been groomed and seldom fed since they were foaled. Such is magisterial grandeur in this most civilised of states.

About 7 p.m. on the 27th inst. a peculiar phenomenon was witnessed from the Bund. The wind, which had been from the south, suddenly veered right round to the north, from which direction cumulus clouds were seen rapidly approaching. At first they appeared as white as snow, but as they came nearer they turned to heavy nimbus clouds of almost inky blackness. People in the streets, expecting rain, took to their heels to obtain shelter, but the clouds advanced so rapidly that it was not five minutes from the time they were first observed till they had passed over the Settlement, the Huangpu and Pootung. Out of the clouds came lurid flashes of sheet lightning, which was followed later on by forked lightning and thunder. The wind which was driving the clouds caused an immense quantity of dust to rise, and this was so thick at one time that the Associated Wharves and the ships alongside were entirely hidden from view, while people in the streets were nearly suffocated. After this came refreshing rain, accompanied by blinding flashes of lightning.

Two of the floating batteries that the Chinese ordered for the Yangtsze defences, have been towed to their destination.

We mentioned last February that a Chinese cruiser was being built at the Kiangnan Arsenal. This vessel was launched on Tuesday in the presence of a number of foreigners. A less important, but apparently more interesting event was the trial in the Old Dock late in the afternoon of a small steamer, the property of a local medico.

The young children of the Institution St. Joseph gave a musical entertainment to their parents and friends on Monday afternoon. The children to the number of fifty or sixty were ranged on the platform, which was decorated with green bamboos and flowers. This with the white dresses of the children and their many coloured sashes and bows had a very pleasing effect. The programme consisted of two parts, the first comprising twelve items, some of which were executed by children apparently under five years of age. The way in which the youngsters performed their parts is an evidence of the painstaking labours of their teachers, and does them great credit. The second part, which was in French, was a short play entitled the "Little Beggar Girl," the object of the piece being to show that if a person wishes to do a charitable action he should do it, not because his name gets flourished in the newspapers, but simply for the sake of doing good.

The members of the Police Force held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of establishing a Police Recreation Club. It was resolved to start a Society with an entrance-fee of $2 and a subscription of $1 a month; and a Committee was elected, consisting of three Inspectors, three Sergeants and three Constables. The offer of the Shanghai Rowing Club to present the Society with four of their old boats was considered, and it was unanimously resolved to decline the gift with thanks. It was arranged that the forms of recreation at the outset should be boating, bowling, shooting, and, if possible, cricket. It was decided to obtain two boats, and to ask the Municipal Council to provide the Society with a piece of ground and build a boat-house on the Soochow Creek near the Lower Boat-house of the Shanghai Rowing Club. Bowling Alleys are to be constructed at the Central and Hongkew Police Stations; the Society will endeavour if possible to obtain the grant of a piece of land in the centre of the race-course ground to be made available for cricket; and shooting at the Rifle Butts will be included among the sports. Forty-five members of the Force were present at the meeting, and the Society started under very favourable auspices. Every resident in the Settlements will cordially wish it success.

Early on Monday morning a jinricsha-coolie was stopped by a native policeman, who proceeded in accordance with custom to examine the machine to see if there were any stolen goods concealed in it. On lifting the seat he found underneath it the dead body of a child about two years old. On inquiry it was found that the body had been given to the coolie by the child's father, for the purpose of being conveyed into the country and deposited in the fields somewhere. The jinricsha-man and the dead child's father were subsequently brought up before Huang and Mr. Giles at the Mixed Court. The police stated that the father had informed them that the child died that morning of

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cholera; but the father stated in Court that the child had been ill for a month, and he did not know what it died off. Mr. Giles, after reading the Municipal regulations relating to jinricshas, remarked that there appeared to be no rules as to what could be carried in a jinricsha, but the coolie was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for committing a dangerous nuisance. The father was remanded until next morning, in order that a native doctor might be called to give evidence as to the complaint from which the child died, although Mr. Giles remarked that he did not suppose the doctor would know much about it. The father of the child was eventually ordered by the magistrate to compensate the owner of the jinricsha for the loss of his vehicle, which had been destroyed by the Police.

In our issue of the 1st May we wrote:—"We may so far reflect the current feeling among those who are well informed as to warn our readers against building any very sanguine hopes upon the result of the [Franco-Chinese] negotiations. There may be . . . reason to believe that the demands of the French will prove more lenient than has been expected, and that they will not be so fruitful in results to foreigners generally as to France herself." Two days afterwards we reiterated the prediction in *still stronger words. That the provisions* of the Preliminary Convention fully bear out what we then wrote appears clear, at any rate, to the *China Mail*, which remarks:—"By this convention France has no doubt done a good stroke of business for her new possessions in the Far East, but there is not an iota of open-handedness exhibited towards other foreign Powers in the proceedings. She carried through the expedition at her own expense, and she has taken care to secure all the plums for herself. Nay, in one sense, the convention is detrimental to the interests of other foreign Powers, especially to those of England, so far as it will tend to place under French control trade which would, in the absence of the convention, be in the hands of other foreigners."

An illustrated guide to the 'lions' of Shanghai, in two yellow-bound volumes, has just been published by some native printing-office. One would almost think that the idea had been suggested to the compiler by the volume of 'Shanghai Sketches' printed some few years ago by a foreign journalist of note, only in the present case the chief attraction of the book lies in its remarkable engravings. These are principally amusing from the fact that a large proportion of them are supposed to represent foreigners and their ways. On one page we have two misshapen, bearded individuals, standing together on a sort of footstool. One is flourishing his arms about, while the other holds a packet of large books. These are foreign missionaries. An auction forms the subject of another etching, the well-known 'auction-flag' not being forgotten in the foreground. The auctioneer, who bears a striking resemblance to the two missionaries, is expatiating on the excellences of a stew-pan, while the purchasers are standing about in paralytic attitudes, one at least of their heads being screwed on the wrong way. A pony-race is depicted with much spirit, the only puzzling part of it being that all the ponies appear spavined or gone at the knees. Mr. Chên, late of the Mixed Court, is unmistakeable on another page; but who is the intoxicated-looking old person sitting in the Assessor's chair? Poor Admiral Protet, or his statue rather, is woefully maligned in a picture of the French Municipal Hall; and we do not think that either the Volunteers or their Major will feel particularly flattered at the treatment they have received further on. The crews, too, at the regatta, are rowing in horribly bad form; one boat has only two men, another only three, while they are all pulling anyhow—some leaning forward, some leaning back. A Municipal water-cart is not so bad; nor is a jinricsha, the fare of which is incurring the risk of capsize by his contortions in admiration of the electric light. There is also a praiseworthy attempt to reproduce the scene at a fire; the firemen, however, instead of helmets, wear nightcaps, which rather detracts from their appearance. The most elaborate representation of foreigners, however, is one in which two old gentlemen are carousing at a table, two others fighting, and a third watching the fun from the depths of a wickerwork arm-chair. Last, but not least, there is a portrait (?) of the Rev. William Muirhead distributing tracts at the door of Dr. Johnston's hospital in the Shantung Road. Anything more ludicrously unlike would be inconceivable. The little book will no doubt command a wide sale among visitors from the provinces, for it really does give a very fair idea of life in Shanghai seen through Chinese spectacles. Besides which the drawing of the pictures is villainous enough to suit the most cultivated Chinese taste.

The *Glenogle* reached Singapore on the 27th, though the hour is not stated in the telegram which was received by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. She left the Lightship at 7 p.m. on the 20th instant. Last year, the *Glenogle* did the distance from the Lightship, namely 2,200 miles, *in 6 days 15 hours and 45 minutes.*

The *Benalder*, from Hankow, arrived at the Red Buoy on the evening of the 27th inst. and proceeded to sea the same evening.

The French men-of-war *Triomphante* and *Duguay Trouin* left Woosung yesterday for Chefoo.

A serious accident occurred at Shun-tai's timber yard on the Yangtsze-poo Road between four and five o'clock. Two brothers were carrying a heavy piece of timber, when one of them slipped and fell. The beam came down on top of his head, fracturing his skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

One of the foreign policemen who was engaged in Shanghai was on Monday fined $5 by the Captain Superintendent of Police for hitting a jinricsha coolie with his baton and damaging one of his eyes.

The slovenly appearance of the Muncipal native police has often been noticed. This reproach will not exist after 1st June, as new uniforms have been served out to the men. It consists of a blue camlet jacket and blue flannel trousers, white stockings, and blue garters, black cloth shoes, black leather belt and white circular hat similar to those worn by runners, the only difference being that the tassel is blue instead of red. The numbers, which commence with 101, the first hundred being reserved for the foreigners, are in English and Chinese, and are on the fore arm, the English on one side and the Chinese on the other. The Chinese sergeants will wear stripes. Instead of the ordinary Chinese buttons, foreign electro-plated buttons with the words "Shanghai Municipal Police" on them are used to fasten the jacket. The men will have to tuck their pants into their stockings, and all will be uniform, so that the native policemen will present a very respectable appearance. The foreign policemen have been supplied with a blue camlet jacket and blue flannel pants and three suits of white clothing.

According to a recent decision by Mr. Huang, lawyers' fees are not recoverable in the Mixed Court.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday, Mr. Lavers appeared to prosecute a jinricsha coolie who rushed violently across his carriage, causing the pony to bolt. The damage done to the carriage is estimated at $200, besides which Mr. Lavers was pitched out and severely hurt. The Magistrate at first did not seem much inclined to inflict any adequate sentence, as he said the coolie did not do it on purpose, but after the complainant had exhibited a large bruise on his arm, the Magistrate sentenced the coolie to one month's cangue. This sentence Mr. Lavers had to be satisfied with, as the owner of the jinricsha, an old woman, was too poor to make any compensation. Mr. Giles suggested to the Police that jinricsha coolies should be compelled to wear a badge with a number on it. This was owing to the circumstance of the coolie denying that he was the man who caused the accident.

On taking his seat on the Bench of the Mixed Court on Friday morning, Mr. Giles mentioned to Mr. Inspector Cameron, for the information of the Police authorities, that Mr. Huang had announced to him his decision in the case of the runner charged with extortion. His Worship had dealt with the case by simply discharging the accused from the service of the Court, at the same time also discharging another runner who, he said, was implicated in the matter. Mr. Giles remarked that he had nothing to do with the case, and simply announced the magistrate's decision, at Huang's request, for the information of Capt. McEuen. The convicted runner is in all probability now pursuing his avocation in the City.

After a case of assault had been heard at the Mixed Court on Wednesday and the defendant ordered to pay $4 as compensation to the complainant, a China-woman, the defendant was set upon by some of the Court runners who demanded money from him. Being a Cantonese, he refused to pay them anything; whereupon they struck him, and he rushed into the Court and claimed protection. One of the men who had attempted to squeeze him was ordered to kneel down, and it was then found that he was the Court gaoler. He stated that he had been told by the other runners to stop the late defendant. The Magistrate thereupon summarily dismissed (?) the gaoler from his service.

Mr. Mitchell of Pootung attended at the Mixed Court on Wednesday to ask the assistance of the Magistrate in obtaining the arrest of a number of thieves whose depredations on his property we mentioned before. These thieves have got bolder, and the night before last they tied up his watchman and then stole two anchors and chains, while only recently, in broad daylight, they stole a heavy piece of timber. The Magistrate said that he would send over to Pootung to have the thieves arrested.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Huang and Mr. Giles, two men were charged with stealing a blanket from the Louza Police Station, and a third was charged with receiving the blanket, knowing it to have been stolen. The two thieves were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and with regard to the receiver, Mr. Giles announced that "the charge being clearly proved against this man, he having bought the goods knowing them to have been stolen, the magistrate lets him off."

A miserable-looking native, having been caught while making his exit through the window of a house in Canton Road, was charged with having entered the premises for an unlawful purpose, and was sentenced at the Mixed Court on Wednesday to one month's imprisonment.

Last week a gang of robbers to the number of about twenty made a raid on two Chinese houses at the back of Li Hongkew. The robbers attacked both places in one night and got away with their plunder. It is in this district that the Taotai recently sent his own police to keep order.

The *Daily Press* of 20th says:—The day is not now distant when the neighbouring Portuguese colony of Macao will be placed in telegraphic communication with Hongkong, as according to last advices to hand the Bill authorising the Lisbon Government to close the contract with the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to lay a submarine cable, has passed both Chambers, and the Minister of Marine is reported to have taken the matter in hand.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE MIXED COURT RULES.

ALTHOUGH a strict adherence to the brief code known as 'Rules for the Mixed Court at Shanghai' is of very high importance under present conditions, it is undeniable that the rules themselves are by no means so clear, so comprehensive, or in any way so satisfactory as might be wished. The mere fact, indeed, that the code consists of no more than ten clauses, and those exceedingly short, is in itself evidence that the guidance provided for us is insufficient; while a careful perusal of the document itself confirms the impression very strongly. However, such as it is, it is above all things necessary that it should be known, pending that revision which we all hope may be applied to it in the not very distant future.

Article I, then, provides that the Mixed Court magistrate, who is to bear the rank of Sub-prefect, is to "have a jurisdiction in commercial suits and in civil and criminal cases generally, within the foreign settlements." Now the wording of this clause, to begin with, is utterly misleading, for it does not distinguish between cases in which foreigners alone are concerned and those in which the defendants are Chinese. We simply draw attention to this in order to show how very badly the thing is worded; how, indeed, according to the letter of the clause, the Chinese magistrate is to have jurisdiction over foreigners themselves! Further on we are told that "he will decide all civil and commercial suits between Chinese resident within the settlements, and also between Chinese and foreign residents in cases where Chinese are defendants, by Chinese law." So that he is to "have a jurisdiction" in civil, criminal, and commercial suits generally"—whatever generally may mean—but can only "decide" such suits when the defendants are Chinese. Surely some revision of the text is required here. Then we are told in Article II that in cases where Chinese only are concerned the foreign Deputy, or Assessor, shall not interfere. This provision is repeated in another form in Article III, where it is stated that the Consul or his Deputy "shall not interfere if no foreign interest is involved." The looseness of this expression is reprehensible in the extreme. There are cases, of course, in which no difference of opinion need prevail. If a Chinese shopkeeper in one street has a difference with a Chinese shopkeeper in another street, a difference which simply concerns those two men, and is of no earthly interest to the public, that would doubtless be a case in which the foreign Assessor need not interfere. But there are countless other contingencies which present a very fair ground for argument between the magistrate and the Assessor—argument which ought never to be necessary. A case occurred only the other day, in which a man was brought up for having nearly two hundred false dollars in his possession. The magistrate contended that that was an affair in which no foreign interests were involved, and that the Assessor had therefore nothing to do with it. The Assessor contended that the fact of a native banker, living in the foreign settlement, and having dealings with compradores and others in foreign employ, holding in his possession a large amount of false coin, was a matter in which foreign interests were very closely bound up. Any offence, indeed, calculated to disturb the peace and good order of the settlements—for which the Municipal police are responsible—such as gambling, passing or possessing false coin, to say nothing of crimes of violence among the Chinese themselves, may fairly be held to have a very serious bearing upon foreign interests; but so vague is the wording of these two Articles that instances constantly occur in which the magistrate and the Assessor are at variance upon the point, to the no small prejudice of the community. Who is to decide whether foreign interests are or are not involved in such a case, and where the line is to be drawn? Revision is urgently needed here. Let us come to Article V. "A Chinese criminal escaping to the foreign settlements can be summarily arrested by the Sub-prefect without warrant from the District Magistrate or aid from the Municipal Police." The use of the word "aid" is particularly admirable. But what are we to make of the expression "a Chinese criminal escaping to the foreign settlements"? What is a criminal? A person who has been legally convicted of crime; and, in the instance contemplated, he must have "escaped." Now there is only one place where a person legally convicted of crime can escape from, because there is only one place where, after such conviction, he is likely to be—and that is a prison. No one will dispute that; and if the Sub-prefect chooses to arrest such a man without troubling the Municipal Police to "aid" him, he is certainly justified by the Mixed Court rules in doing so. But we are not so confiding as to suppose that the Chinese authorities are likely to accept our interpretation of the article. They will doubtless define a criminal as "a person suspected or accused of a crime," and will hold his escape to mean not an escape from one of their filthy dungeons but from his pursuers. Translated therefore into words expressing the Chinese rendering of this clause, it would read, "A Chinese accused of crime, who shall fly for refuge to the foreign Settlements, may be arrested by the Mixed Court magistrate without any warrant from the Municipal Police." That is how they read it, and it is on this rendering of it that they have acted more than once. Is not revision of the Mixed Court rules required here again? We will only refer to two more points, and that briefly. It is provided by Article VIII that the Sub-prefect shall engage "a foreigner or two, for general purposes, by whom also foreign offenders having no Consul will be brought to trial or kept in custody when necessary." We are unaware that the Sub-prefect has in his employ any foreigner for general purposes, much less two. What are we to understand by this extraordinary proviso, and the still more extraordinary fact of its systematic neglect? And what are the "general purposes" for which "a foreigner or two" are to be engaged? We should vastly like a little light thrown upon this point. The last Article provides that any plaintiff, be he foreigner or native, who shall be shown to have made a false or exaggerated charge, shall be subject to a mulct by the Sub-prefect, in accordance with certain rules to be drawn up by the latter officer and the Consuls, and submitted to the approval of the Tao-t'ai. It is important that this should be known. Nothing is said about any sentence passed upon a foreigner by the Mixed Court magistrate being open to appeal to a Consul, and the following sentence, while it amuses, does not reassure us. We are told that, in the interests of justice, native and foreigner must in this respect be treated with "prefect" *(sic)* impartiality. We do not know what prefect impartiality may be like, but we have had several specimens lately of Sub-prefect impartiality, and these have not given us a very high opinion of it. One more point may be referred to in conclusion. "Should the Sub-prefect be inefficient or notorious," we are told for our comfort, "he will be denounced and removed from office, another being appointed in his place." Denounced by whom? And who is to be the judge of his inefficiency and his notoriety? Scarcely the man who appointed him. Huang was appointed by the Tao-t'ai, and it is not likely that the Tao-t'ai will very readily remove, on the ground of inefficiency and notoriety, a subordinate who carries out the policy of his superior with such efficiency and success.

THE DERBY.

ON Wednesday the most celebrated horse race in the world was run on Banstead Downs. When the twelfth Earl of Derby, he who married Miss Farren the actress, established the stakes, of fifty sovereigns for each horse, which afterwards bore his name, he certainly did not foresee the popularity which the race would attain all over the world, wherever Englishmen are, and pretty nearly everywhere the English language is spoken. The first Derby was run on Thursday the 4th May, 1780, and was won by Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in a field of nine. The race was then over the last mile of the Epsom course and the weights only 8 stone for colts and 7 stone 11 lbs. for fillies. But four years afterwards the distance was increased

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half-a-mile and the weights raised three pounds. The length of the course has remained about the same during the last hundred years, but the weights have several times been increased, and are now, as everybody knows, 8 stone 10 lbs. for colts and 8 stone 5 lbs. for fillies. The Twenty-second Derby was won in 1801 by a filly, Eleanor, but fifty-six years elapsed before another of the same sex, the famous Blink Bonny, accomplished the same success, and twenty-five years passed before Shotover followed their example. Both Eleanor and Blink Bonny won the Oaks as well as the Derby, the latter distancing her field. With the exception of the year 1800, when a horse called Champion won the Derby and St. Leger, the double event was not carried off by the same animal until 1843, when Surplice won—the colt whose victory in the Derby drew from Lord George Bentinck that "superb groan" which Mr. Disraeli has made historic; and in the two following years the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur carried off both races. Their doing so *dispelled* what was becoming a matter of faith among racing men, who have peculiar superstitions,—that the two races would never again be carried off by the same colt, the accomplishment of this by Champion having somehow come to be regarded by them as a fluke that could not be repeated. In 1853 the victories of West Australian in the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger killed another superstition among turf men, many of whom had, up till then, a settled belief in the impossibility of the triple event being carried off by one horse. Since West Australian's year Gladiateur and Lord Lyon have won the three races, and since that time there is only one superstition among racing men, in which anything like universal faith is reposed, and that is the impossibility of an unnamed colt winning the Derby. Three very good colts have in recent times been without names on the eve of the great race. Favonius in 1871 was known only as the Zephyr colt up to almost the ringing of the saddling bell; Pell Mell in the following year was only named a day or two before the race; and Kisber, in 1876, was, if we remember rightly, the Mineral colt up to the morning of the race. On all these occasions the greatest anxiety was displayed by thousands of people in every rank of life, lest their owner should send them unnamed to the starting post. And the admirers of the colts no doubt heard with much satisfaction that their owners had listened to the reasonable representations made to them, and given them names. There is also an opinion among racing men, but one not quite universally held, that no badly named colt can win the Derby; and there is certainly an absence of vulgar or slangy names among the victors, such as are to be occasionally found borne by the winners of other races. The greater number of the Derbys have fallen to noblemen and gentlemen of position, but professional betting men, publicans, and others of equally respectable classes have on several occasions secured the prize. It is with these men that the stories of the rascality practised in connection with the race are associated; the tales of its having been won by four year olds and by jockeys who contrived to get possession of loaded whips on their road back to weigh in, in order to enable them to draw the weight. On four occasions, to say nothing of the notorious Running Rein case, the Derby is said to have been won by four-year olds, viz., twice at the beginning of the century by horses belonging to Lord Egremont, whose trainer confessed to the fraud when dying, but declared his Lordship to have been ignorant of it; in 1833 by Dangerous, and in 1839 by Bloomsbury, both belonging to betting men.

There is probably no race, or indeed anything coming within the designation of sport, in which luck or the caprice of fortune seems to have been so potent as in the winning of the Derby. Some men have spent fortunes and devoted all that skill could do to secure the race, and have failed. There is little question that the late Lord Derby would rather have won it than have been Premier of England. Lord Palmerston, like his political rival, was ambitious of the prize, while the names of Lord George Bentinck, Lords Exeter and Glasgow will occur, with several others, to readers of sporting works as those of men who, in spite of lavish expenditure, were disappointed year after year. On the other hand Mr. Bowes won his first Derby with Mundig soon after leaving college, his second eight years afterwards, and in 1852 and 1853, Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian carried his colours first past the post. Since then he has had many disappointments and no victories in the in the Derby. Sir Joseph Hawley also won the race four times; and in recent days Mr. James Merry, the Duke of Westminster and Lord Falmouth were twice successful. But the most extraordinary instance of good fortune was that of Mr. Popham, the owner of Wild Dayrell, a gentleman who had never owned a race horse before, who trained the colt in his park, and had him ridden in the race by one of his stable boys. The success of Iroquois three years ago was remarkable in its way, for though not the first horse that his owner had run in England, he was the first that he had started for the Derby, and to win at the first trial was a great piece of good fortune, and must have made many envious who had borne many disappointments on Epsom race course. That fortunes have been lost on the turf goes without saying, and it is improbable that any gentleman, even those who have been most fortunate in winning races and in betting, succeeded in covering the expenses of their studs. The Marquis of Westminster, notwithstanding his winning the St. Leger three times, besides a host of smaller races, spent three hundred thousand pounds on the turf, and Mr. Merry, one of the most fortunate of modern racing men, stated that his stable had cost him first and last two hundred thousand pounds. Lord Stamford is reported to have lost half a million in a few years in racing and betting, while the fortunes that were wrecked during the plunging era of the Marquis of Hastings were many and large. Perhaps all that young man's fate was not due to the turf, but the victory of Hermit in 1867 virtually ruined him. He said it killed him also; for, when dying, he confessed to a friend that it had broken his heart, adding wistfully,—"But I did not show it—did I?" During the time when Crockford's gambling house flourished, and for many years afterwards, betting on the Derby was carried on to an extent that is unknown in these days. Forty thousand pound books against yearlings were common enough, and Mr. Davis, the original leviathan, paid the full amount of one of them to Mr. Bowes on the afternoon when West Australian won. And in Hermit's year the betting was of the wildest kind, one nobleman laying a hundred and eighty thousand pounds in one wager which was afterwards cancelled against the colt, while at Lord Wilton's Derby dinner a hundred thousand pounds, even, was betted between two of the guests on their respective horses. Some few owners of race horses, like Lord Falmouth, do not bet, and the increase in the numbers of such men on the turf is greatly to be desired.

CHINESE NOTIONS ABOUT EUROPE.

It is not so very many years ago that Musurus Pasha, on descending from his carriage in front of a mansion where some entertainment was being held, was vehemently cheered by the mob under the singular impression that he was the Chinese ambassador. The mistake was a peculiar one, if only from the fact that the Turkish diplomatist had been long resident in London, and that his appearance ought to have been tolerably familiar to the public; and it was also peculiar as showing the utter ignorance of the lower orders respecting the general appearance and *physique* of the Chinese. This ignorance, it is but fair to state, has been systematically fostered by the proprietors of illustrated journals. Shortly after the arrival of Kuo Sung-t'ao and Liu Hsi-hung in London, the *Illustrated London News* printed a picture which it was pleased to call 'The Chinese Ambassadors at the opening of Parliament.' In the midst of the crowd there were pourtrayed two long, lean figures, dressed in a garb which reflected much credit upon the imagination of the artist, who might have been Cingalese, Siamese, Aztecs, or inhabitants of the Moon, but who bore not the most distant resemblance to Chinamen.

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Shortly before this, a religious newspaper called *Church Bells* was good enough to publish an engraving of Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai. Two graceful pagodas were made to enliven the Kinkiang Road; lofty palm-trees were clustered somewhere in the distance, and a gay procession of little mandarins and their wives was depicted, walking arm-in-arm, like respectable Christian folks, up the gravel path to church. It is impossible to estimate the blunders to which such impostures as these have given rise on the part of the British public. It is unfortunate enough that people at home should be ignorant about China and the Chinese, but it is far worse that those who constitute themselves public guides should deliberately mislead their readers with their own dishonest and foolish inventions. A vast number of persons in England believe in all simplicity that foreign residents in China live and associate with the Chinese on terms of agreeable equality: and that mandarins are the funniest, and most amusing, and most amiable creatures in the world, whose principal accomplishment consists in nodding their heads like chimney-ornaments. Recent events, however, which have brought the actualities of Chinese politics before the notice of English readers, cannot but do much towards encouraging juster notions; and this improvement will no doubt continue on an increasing scale as more travellers from the West find their way to China. Making allowance for all the queer misconceptions which exist about this country in Europe, there is no doubt that even the most retired and conservative Europeans know much more about China than the corresponding classes in China know about them. It is a fact that even after all these forty years of intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, the great bulk of the people are utterly and hopelessly ignorant about anything outside of the Chinese Empire. And this does not apply solely to the labouring classes and peasantry of the interior. It is eminently true of the *literati*, who perhaps are almost as proud of their ignorance of foreign matters as of their acquaintance with their own classics. The peasant will ask you whether you have books in England, whether water exists there, whether people have surnames, and whether there is the same sun and moon as they have in China. But the ignorance of the *literati* is more offensive, as it ranges over a wider field. Of this an apt illustration was afforded a short time ago, in a conversation between a *chü jên*—a man of real learning from a Chinese point of view—and a foreigner. "How much salary," asked this flower of erudition, in all good faith,—"how much salary does the Queen of England pay the Marquis Tsêng for going to London and assisting in her councils of state?" The retort was obvious. "Well; how much do you suppose your Emperor pays Sir Harry Parkes for his assistance in Peking?" Naturally, the idea was scouted; but this man was, or had been, under the firm conviction that, England having nobody clever enough to act as Prime Minister, the son of Tsêng Kuo-fan had kindly gone there in that capacity, and that we were, consequently, dependent upon a Chinaman for the government of our own country. The same scholar was anxious to know how many Chinese were employed in the collection of Her Majesty's Excise, and was honestly astonished at being told that we managed to rub along without any co-operation from them whatever. Now what we want to emphasise is the fact that this man is the representative of a class, and that class the most influential, socially, in China. In the belief of the *literati*, foreigners come to China because they are attracted by its many physical and moral beauties, by its wonderful civilisation, its charming cities, its vast literature. The Emperor, in his manifold grace, kindly permits them to settle on his shores, and by so doing is good enough to patronise the little kings and queens of the West who are, unhappily for them, so far removed from the centre of light and influence. It is simply impossible for men imbued with the education and traditions of their youth to get these ideas out of their heads. Even when they are shown a map, and it is proved to them what a very small portion of the globe is occupied by the Eighteen Provinces, they will exclaim, —"Ah, well; that is the foreign idea of what the world is like. We know better." It takes years of friction with Westerners to rid them of these foolish notions. Some of them have been dispelled,—certain classes of Chinese, preeminently those in positions of influence under the Government, have even an intelligent knowledge of the rudiments of Western science, and know something of international law; but the great mass of the people are almost as blinded to-day as they were forty years ago. For the little light that has been let in upon them they are indebted principally to missionaries, but the completion of their enlightenment will not be reached until the whistle the steam-engine is heard across the fertile plains of China, and the inexhaustible riches, both material and intellectual, which have been lying fallow for so many centuries, are turned to their true account.

THE DISGRACE OF T'SÊN YÜ-YING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT SOOCHOW.)

I have had an interview with H.E. the Fu-t'ai, Wei Jung-kuang. We had a long conversation on the state of affairs in Tonquin and the political situation generally. I was glad to find that H.E. held the same views as I did on the position that China ought to have taken in the matter. H.E. added that it was very fortunate that France felt obliged to withdraw her fleet and was thus forced to moderate her demands on China, and had waived the claim of an indemnity at the last moment. The affair was now settled for a time, and the empire saved from a threatened invasion. I told H.E. what I tell every Governor that I meet—that it is high time China reorganized her army and navy, and established suitable academies of learning in every province. Military officers can never be trained at a moment's notice; they must be trained in times of peace to perform the duties expected of them in war. If not trained they can never be efficient, and it is useless for the Chinese Government to expect much from untrained officers and undisciplined men. With a staff of capable officers in every province, China could soon reorganize the military establishments and give them a respectable standing. H.E. acknowledged that I was right, and added that something was being done in that matter. I answered that, China being such a large country, it was necessary to do such things on a large scale. The fact of Li Chung-t'ang having a few German officers under him did not constitute an army, and was a very small affair indeed.

The disgrace of H.E. Ts'ên Yü-ying, Governor-General of the Yün-kuei Provinces, who has been lately impeached at Peking for having neglected his duty, evacuated the fortress of Hung-'hua on the approach of the French forces, fled for safety from the camp and battlefield to Yün-nan Fu, a distance of eighteen days journey, without having first obtained the Imperial sanction to retreat, is known here. The result of Ts'ên's impeachment is a laughable one considering the miserable figure he has cut in opposing the French after having so often begged, prayed, and memorialized the Throne to permit him to expel the hated foreigner from the Celestial Empire. He has repeatedly declared himself more than a match for all barbarians combined, and led the Anti-foreign Party to believe him indomitable, and capable of vanquishing any and every foe that might present himself. It is less than a month ago since three officials of the rank of Excellency, in my presence, whilst whilst warming up on the subject of having to pay an indemnity to France, declared the "skedaddling" Ts'ên to be the Bayard of the Empire. *T'ien hsia chih ying hsiung.* I was obliged to tell his admirers that I had known His Excellency for years, but had never been able to discern such qualities in him, although he had been given many opportunities of displaying such admirable accomplishments as their Excellencies were disposed to believe he possessed. Their Excellencies considered that I must either be prejudiced, or very much mistaken. Was I? The fall of Hung-'hua was not then known. Well, H.E. Ts'ên has now been handed over to the Board to award him a punishment. A hundred thousand taels will secure him exemption, as in former cases, from punishment. The farce of causing him to wear a blue button instead of a red one will probably be gone through, as a matter of form. I am not at all astonished at China being glad to make peace with the French. Finding the mainstays of the war-party, Ts'ên Yu-ying and Hsü Yen-hsü (who had boasted so loudly and so often of their military abilities and willingness to expel and exterminate all foreigners if only given the opportunity to do) so shamefully abandoning the positions entrusted them to defend, Her Majesty must feel herself in a very dangerous position indeed, and may well quake with fear at the danger that threatens the safety of her throne. I am now assured also that H.E. Earl Li has declared, H.E. Hsü Yen-hsü to be an incapable man, who has forfeited the esteem of everybody. Earl Li says that Hsü had repeatedly told him of his military exploits, and capabilities to fight anybody; Hsü was on that account rapidly elevated to the dignity of a Governor and the command of an army in a position to make good his declarations of military abilities if he possessed any. Has he done so?

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Witness the defence of Bacninh, Niang-shan and T'ai-yuan—places which the French steamers did not reach or bombard, and which were defended by Hsü and his valorous troops—save the mark. Compare Hsü's doings with those of T'ang Chiung at Sontay. The reviled and despised of Ts'ên and Hsü, and all their party to boot, I will venture to say deserves the honours of a hero, if Ts'ên and Hsü only deserve a change of button. Of course there is a very great difference in both parties. T'ang has long-been known as a man who paid his troops regularly and liberally, and was consequently very poor; so it cannot be expected that he will anoint the palms deputed to castigate him. We have been repeatedly told that Ts'ên and Hsü never paid their men, and nearly starved them. When did the money go to, pray? It is a very good job for the military reputation of the veteran Marquis Tso that H.E.'s *protegé* Wang Tê-pang was not given an opportunity to forfeit the confidence reposed in him by his liberal and generous patron. Wang is doubtless as good as the best man the War Party can boast of, and that is, of course, putting him upon the same footing as the champion of the Empire, the chivalrous Ts'ên. *T'ien hsia chih Ying-hsiung, shih Ts'ên Yü-ying*, may sound very grand at yamên receptions and restaurant entertainments, but he does not even deserve the title accorded to Ts'ao-ts'ao by the Historians of the Three Kingdoms. If China has no greater heroes to whom she may safely trust her honour and dignity, then Heaven help her!—for such men cannot. Their sayings and doings are like those of half-starved curs at a safe distance from a royal tiger. The cur thinks himself pretty safe in barking loudly because he has a hole to crawl through the wall of his house, too small for the tiger to get through in chase of him. Just so with the defenders of Bacninh, Niang-shan and Hung-hoa. They thought they were pretty safe out of reach of the French fleet, supposing Frenchmen ashore as incapable of action as lame ducks on sharp stones are of running smartly.

A very important telegram has just been received this afternoon, 23rd May, announcing the appointment of Chang Chih-tung as acting Governor-General of the two Kuang Provinces. H.E. is not likely to go there for nothing. This I think means war. And if their Excellencies Marquis Tso, Earl Li, Tsêng Kuo-chüan, and Chang Kung-pao, can be brought to act together well, we may have a lively time of it, and France may yet regret her encroachments on Tonquin. If on the other hand all these parties do not pull together, then we are likely to have a *fiasco*, which may end in the extinction of the present Dynasty, and the probable partition of the Empire.

Soochow, 23rd May.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE signal defeat and utter rout of the Conservatives in their recent attack upon the Government forms the subject of many articles in the papers now to hand. Sir Stafford Northcote ruined the cause he represented by the halting feebleness of his delivery, and this called up Mr. Gladstone, who, as the *Spectator* says, in a speech of splendid fire and force, denounced the conduct of the Opposition as unprecedented in Parliamentary annals. "The effect of the speech, delivered with all the old power, was overwhelming. Sir Stafford Northcote, who interrupted for a moment, was crushed by a rejoinder: Lord Randolph Churchill, after listening for ten minutes, left the House; and after a feeble effort by Mr. Chaplin and Lord John Manners to revive the debate, it collapsed." The *World's* description of the affair is very graphic. Everything had been arranged for a serrying of the Conservative ranks, and a grand fieldnight was expected. But the whole thing, from an Opposition standpoint, was a huge failure. "Sir Stafford Northcote made a halting, hesitating speech with the air of one depressed by a consciousness that he was provoking an appalling reprisal for his rashness. When Mr. Gladstone rose, it was as if a tornado had suddenly descended on the assembly, and before he sat down all was over." Upon the utter want of adhesion in the Conservative Party the *World* remarks:—

> The rout of last week is a pointed comment on the organisation of Conservatism in the country. The means and the machinery, indeed, for creating and controlling a party which should be at once powerful, and may ere long be triumphant, are not wanting. The curse of Conservatism has been, and is, bureaucracy. Local energies have been stifled, local effort and ability have been refused fair play, because provincial electorates have been bullied and overawed from Pall Mall. The deplorable state into which Conservatism has fallen is the price paid for systematic misrule; for the inability on the part of the rulers to exercise any intelligent provision, or to rise out of the beaten ruck of effete traditions; for the inelasticity of an antiquated system, and for persistent unadaptability to the ever-changing conditions of the time. The first thing to be secured is a leader. Lord Salisbury has not, and never will have, the confidence of the country; Sir Stafford Northcote, with all his great qualities, does not command in an increased degree the confidence of the House of Commons. He might indeed be replaced by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach or by Lord John Manners. The latter, no one can doubt, would be the preferable alternative; but Lord John Manners is descending into the vale of years, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is, to use Praed's phrase, "an Eton boy grown heavy."

The articles about the Duke of Albany are some good, some outrageously bad. One misguided journalist actually applies the epithet "godlike" to the late Duke! The important event to journalists, however, is still the sentence on Mr. Edmund Yates. It is a mine of capital. The *World* has, of course, a good deal to say about it, and Mr. Yates suspends in air, as it were, a little paragraph all by itself, and headed 'Personal,' in which "Mr. Edmund Yates begs leave to thank innumerable friends, known and unknown, for their expressions of sympathy." Much indignation is felt at the conduct of Lady Stradbroke, the "lady of title" who furnished scandal to the *World* for two guineas a week, and who is let off scot-free. The most remarkable contribution to the literature of the subject is to be found in the *Pall Mall Budget*, in the office of which paper, on the invitation of the editor, "Henry" was good enough to hold forth upon the enormities of "Edmund."

> "Are you aware," said he, as he composed himself comfortably in an arm-chair in the editorial room of the *Pall Mall Gazette* office, "are you aware how much you are degrading the dignity of the press by the introduction of the interviewer? The dignity of the press is a strange and inscrutable thing, which suffers severely at your hands. The other day at a club I heard two estimable gentlemen conversing, as is their wont, upon the decadence of all contemporary things. 'What are we coming to?' asked one: 'interviews in in the *Pall Mall Gazette!*' 'Yes,' said the other, in sympathetic unison, 'and not only interviews, but pictures!' As for myself," continued Mr. Labouchere, with his genial smile, "I once created a perfect insurrection at the office of a London daily with which I was connected financially by suggesting that it might be well to display an advertisement across two columns. Every one rose up in arms, down to the printer's boy at the door, and there was no one who was not ready to protest that to carry an advertisement across two columns, breaking the line for that purpose, was an innovation which would be fatal to the 'dignity of the press.' It is a superstition, a fetish, which is invoked whenever anything is proposed to be done that has not been done by our ancestors."

Henry further said that some ladies write well, but that he would never dream of inserting a fact sent to him by the best of ladies. "The fair sex is credulous and imaginative." He then reverted to a very cruel case, in which he was himself the victim, and which many of our readers no doubt recollect very well:—

> To show you how accidents may occur, I will tell you a case in my own experience. One of the best-known men on the press sent me a paragraph. Its basis was political, but it contained a reflection on an individual. I passed my pen through the reflection. The printer, however, imagined that I meant to underline it, and printed it in italics. The individual brought an action. I of course accepted the responsibility, and did not state in my pleadings what had really occurred, for I thought that people would say that I was trying to get out on a subterfuge. Well, we each spent about £300, when I came to the conclusion that my best plan was to agree to pay the plaintiff's costs. A mistake, therefore, which certainly was no fault of mine, cost me £600.

This, everybody will allow, was hard; but it ought to have taught Mr. Labouchère to correct his proofs carefully, and to revise them afterwards. The *Pall Mall* is now the interviewing paper *par excellence* of London. Miss Mary Anderson is interviewed this week by "A Humble Admirer." Two other articles are worth perusal; one by "Stepniak" on 'The Tender Mercies of the Russian Police,' other by Mr. A. P. Sinnett on the Theosophical Society. The *Spectator* publishes the following superb story, which should be treasured up for all ages:—

> So warm has the friendship between the Russian and German Governments become, that the Russian Censor has received orders to prohibit the publication of anything offensive to German feeling, and he is doing it. A foreigner translated a work on chemistry, in which frequent mention was made of prussic acid, and submitted his work in regular order. The Censor passed it, but ordered that prussic acid should be called hydrocyanic acid, *lest the term should give annoyance to Germans*, "which is not our present policy at all." The *Times'* Correspondent in St. Petersburg tells the story, which is in all probability strictly true.

If that were the product of some satirical novelist's imagination, how would it not be applauded for its wit! But the fact that it is absolutely true imparts even a keener edge to it. The *Saturday* has a readable but quite inconclusive article on 'The Ethics of Plagiarism,' and an amusing attack on the *Pall Mall* as a Society paper headed 'A Gossip's Apology.' There is also an excellent paper on Mr. Matthew Arnold's Neo-Christianity—of which *Vanity Fair* well remarks that it is neither "new" nor "Christian." "It is a curious irony of fate," says the *Saturday*, "which has made the eldest son of the late Dr. Arnold, one of the most devout and in his way orthodox of Christian enthusiasts, the founder and apostle of neo-Christian schemes, from which every trace of historical Christianity is carefully eliminated." The *Athenæum* is heavy, and we have long since missed those pretty sonnets which used some time ago to brighten its pages from week to week. There is really nothing in the present number which lends itself to summary, excepting of course the literary gossip, from which we select the following items. —The small volume, of which we spoke some time ago, 'Reflections in Palestine,' selected from letters written by General Gordon during his recent sojourn in the Holy Land, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. immediately after Easter. The General left instructions for its publication before his departure for the Soudan, and has since written from Khartoum on the subject to the friend in whose hands he placed the letters. The volume will, therefore, appear with his full sanction.—Mr. Louis Stevenson has finished a second series of "New Arabian Nights," being

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'The Man with the Sealskin Coat.'—Mr. Murray promises 'Brief Biographies of Men of Invention and Industry,' by Dr. S. Smiles, the author of 'Self-Help.'—The title of Mr. Browning's new volume will not be 'Seriosa,' as we gave it last week, but 'Seriora.' The name indicates that it contains the work of the poet's later years, and at the same time there is a half-punning reference, such as Mr. Browning likes, to his last work, 'Joco-Seria.'—Dr. George Smith has written a biography of Dr. William Carey, "shoemaker and missionary," which is to be issued by Mr. Murray.—Sir Thomas Baker, of Manchester, has in the press a volume entitled 'Memorials of a Dissenting Chapel, its Foundation and Worthies: being a Sketch of the Rise of Nonconformity in Manchester and of the Erection of the Chapel in Cross Street, with Notices of its Ministers and Trustees.' This place of worship occupies a conspicuous position in the history of Nonconformity in Manchester. The book will contain portraits of some of the most prominent of the ministers of the chapel, and will be published in three or four weeks hence by Messrs Johnson & Rawson, of Manchester.—The death is announced by the New York *Nation* of Dr. Ezra Abbot, Professor of New Testament Criticism in Harvard University, and writer of a book on 'The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel.' He was for many years Recording Secretary of the American Oriental Society. From Vienna comes the news of the death of I. Kuranda, the founder of the *Granzboten*.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

It is but fitting that the Queen's Letter should take precedence in a summary of this mail's papers. It was written just before Her Majesty started for Darmstadt with Princess Beatrice, and is to the following effect:—

Windsor Castle, April 14, 1884.

I have on several previous occasions given personal expression to my deep sense of the loving sympathy and loyalty of my subjects in all parts of my empire. I wish, therefore, in my present grievous bereavement, to thank them most warmly for the very gratifying manner in which they have shown, not only their sympathy with me and my dear, so deeply afflicted, daughter-in-law, and my other children, but also their high appreciation of my beloved son's great qualities of head and heart, and of the loss he is to the country and to me.

The affectionate sympathy of my loyal people, which has never failed me in weal or woe, is very soothing to my heart.

Though much shaken and sorely afflicted by the many sorrows and trial which have fallen upon me during these past years, I will not lose courage, and with the help of Him who has never forsaken me will strive to labour on for the sake of my children and for the good of the country I love so well, as long as I can.

My dear daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Albany, who bears her terrible misfortune with the most admirable, touching, and unmurmuring resignation to the will of God, is also deeply gratified by the universal sympathy and kind feeling evinced towards her.

I would wish, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to all other countries for their sympathy—above all to the neighbouring one where my beloved son breathed his last, and for the great respect and kindness shown on that mournful occasion.

VICTORIA, R. and I.

On the whole, the Queen appears to have stood the shock of Prince Leopold's death extremely well, and the Court arrangements for the London season are by no means as much cut down as might have been expected. The *Pall Mall Budget* has an article on 'Egyptian Darkness' which, read in the light of recent telegrams about France's attitude towards the proposed Conference, is rather interesting. Certainly at the date of last mail nothing in the way of an obstacle seems to have been anticipated in that quarter. The writer says:—

The international aspect of the Egyptian question remains unchanged. Prince Bismarck has vetoed with characteristic decision the timid attempt of the Porte to raise the Egyptian question before a Conference of the Powers. It is all very well for Mr. Blunt and others to propose that we should appeal to Europe to take the Egyptian burden off our shoulders. That might possibly suit us, but it will certainly not suit other Powers. The attitude of Germany and the federation of States of which she is the head is strictly passive. Egypt is not her affair. The policy of Germany, in Prince Bismarck's opinion, would go astray if the German Government were to interest itself actively, or even to pronounce an opinion magisterially, on Egyptian affairs, which are only of remote interest to Germany. The sole interest of Germany is to live in peace with other States, and it is no part of the Chancellor's policy to attempt to control or to lead other Powers on questions which, like this of Egypt, are regarded at Berlin as lying beyond the legitimate sphere of German influence.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the traveller who penetrated to the 'Heart of Africa,' contributes the first instalment of some articles headed 'The Future of the Soudan,' which contains some very valuable suggestions. There are two things wanted for the rehabilitation of the Soudan, according to Dr. Schweinfurth; irrigation and immigration. Dr. Schweinfurth criticises Gordon's policy somewhat sharply. The measures he recommends are more radical, and he would give time for slow and gradual development. "The way in which Gordon wishes to arrive at the result is like breaking a whole breakfast-service to crush one fly." 'Personal Recollections' of Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. H J. Byron form an attractive feature of this week's *Pall Mall*. Mr. Reade seems to have been very peculiar old gentleman. "Supreme veracity" is a curious virtue for which to praise one of the most unblushing plagiarists in literature. Tennyson, according to Charles Reade, was no more than "the prince of poetasters." His gastronomical tastes were as peculiar as his literary ones, and his table was generally heaped with fruits and sweets. There is a pleasant story, however, about his flinging one of Ouida's novels across the room before he had come to the end of the first chapter. Byron seems to have been a somewhat melancholy wit, owing to his ill-health. His puns were Hoodish. "After his failure in his attempt at management in Liverpool, he caught up an allusion which he overheard to castor-oil, and said ruefully, 'Ah, I've had a dose of Theatre oil'—(Theatre Royal)." On another occasion, being seated at a club-table where there was a well-known entertainer of the Woodin and Maccabe description, whose habit it was to dive for a moment out of sight and reappear with an altered physiognomy, Byron said, "W——, why don't you go under the table and come up some one else, and *remain so?*" A very excellent practical joke is also recorded of him, which we give *in extenso*. The club where it took place is evidently the Arundel—

The nearest approach to a practical joke that is associated with Byron took place many years ago at a well-known club looking over the river, always a favourite haunt of Bohemians. It was known at the whist-table of the institution at which Byron and some other well-known humorists used occasionally to take a hand, that some players of established reputation, lured by the hope of seeing the company, were coming to join in the rubber. Arrangements were made for the reception of these guests beforehand, and when they came and looked over the hands, a game the like of which had never been seen was played for their edification. The cards were dealt indiscriminately, the wrong way round and in uneven numbers; the play, like the deal, was at the apparent caprice of those concerned, the low cards of the plain suits captured the highest trumps, and the whole to an observer familiar with whist was a nightmare. At the close the apparent winners paid, with becoming gravity and with some objurgations against their bad luck, what they owed the apparent losers, and the quartet, rising from their seats, asked the visitors to cut in. Sadder and in no sense wiser men, these declined and withdrew, and rumours concerning the kind of whist to be seen at the A—— club circulated for some time through card-playing circles.

Another find has been made in the directions of ancient manuscripts. This time it is the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* to whom we are indebted for the account of them, and there appears no question of their authenticity. All that is known of them is, briefly, to the following effect:—

The present owners of the MSS. bought them at one of the Black Sea ports from a Greek sailor sailing from the Island of Rhodes. They consist of some thirty rolls of vellum, which were probably once bound together. Some, however, are much better preserved than others. The "Lamentations" of Jeremiah, for instance, are comparatively fresh, and easily read, while some of the parchment is so crinkled and discoloured that nothing can be made out, though Professor Harkavy hopes, by means of re-agents, to render the writing legible. The "Book of Lamentations" is followed by an original poem on the same subject, "The Fall of Jerusalem," signed "Jacob son of Isaac." The other books which Professor Harkavy has made out so far are the prophecies of Hosea, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah, Haggai, and Zachariah, and the books of Ruth, Esther, Daniel, and Zephaniah. The characters employed differ materially from all hitherto known, so much so that those who read with facility the square writing of the other Hebrew texts are at a loss to understand it. Judging from what he has made out up to the present time, the Professor thinks the manuscript must have originated with a colony of Jews long isolated from their fellow-countrymen, probably in some island or out-of-the-way spot on the coast of Arabia. The manuscripts are, the Professor thinks, of very considerable interest and antiquity, but he has not met with any important variations from the *textus receptus*.

The *Spectator* has a somewhat aimless article on what it calls 'Suburbanity,' but which would perhaps have been more correctly indicated by the wider term 'Suburbanism.' A more suggestive one is that on the great insanity question, which is just now receiving much attention at home. It surely is clear that a jury of commonplace, conventional, philistine Englishmen would be very apt to mistake idiosyncracy for madness in numberless instances. The *Saturday* has rather an attractive article headed 'Discussions on Socialism,' which deals somewhat discursively with the various essays that have appeared lately on this subject from Herbert Spencer, the Duke of Argyll, and others. 'Mr. Grant White's Notions' is a great cut-up of the popular American writer. Mr. White is clever enough, and a very charming penman, but he is a great traducer. The reviews in this week's *Saturday* include one of Mr. Symonds's 'Predecessors of Shakspeare,' which is certainly a book to read. The *Saturday* suggests that somebody should give us a collection of all Shakespeare's 'doubtful' plays, which at present are in a very hapless condition. The writer says:—

Even the Tauchnitz collection, which is separate and handy, is far from exhaustive; while it, of course, would not exonerate English publishers from the duty of doing the work. If some one would collect in one or two volumes *Edward III.*, *Fair Em*, *Sir John Oldcastle*, *A Warning to Fair Women*, *Arden of Feversham*, *The Yorkshire Tragedy*, *Lord Cromwell*, *Locrine*, *The Birth of Merlin*, and any other strays which fancy, even the idlest, has endeavoured to fasten on Shakspeare, he would do an uncommonly good deed. It need not be a gorgeous and unwieldy and expensive book, though it might very well appear (as privately-printed books often do in England and publicly-printed books in France) in forms suited to various purses, and ranging with various editions of the Works. The matter, not the form, is what is wanted,

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We conclude with a few items from the literary gossip of the *Athenæum*.—Mr. James Payn's 'Literary Recollections' in the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine* will deal with life in Edinburgh—the "modern Athens" of a quarter of a century ago—and comprise sketches of Alexander Russel of the *Scotsman*, the brothers Chambers, Alexander Smith, Hill Burton, and Leitch Ritchie. The same number will contain among other articles and stories 'The Diary of the last European who rode through the Desert from Berber to Suakin.' —The May number of the *Century Magazine* will be particularly rich in contemporary English poetry, for it will contain contributions from Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Lang, Mr. P. B. Marston, and Miss Christina Rossetti. Mr. Thomas Hughes, moreover, contributes an article on 'Trades-Unionism,' a subject on which his experience is of special value.—The collected 'Poems by Henry Patmore,' a beautiful example of which we printed some months ago, have been, at the instance of the poet's father, printed at the private press of the Rev. Henry Daniel, of Worcester College, Oxford. The little volume is a gem of choice typography and tasteful reserve in decoration.—Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps has privately printed a hand-list of drawings and engravings in his possession that illustrate the life of Shakspeare. It contains the *Droeshout engraving in its original state; Fisher's original drawings of the Guild Chapel at Stratford, made in 1804*; drawings inserted in Dugdale's 'Warwickshire' by Richard Greene, of Lichfield, between 1760 and 1769; Norden's original plan of Middlesex, *circa* 1593; a ground plan of Stratford College, *temp.* Henry VIII.; and a number of drawings made by Mr. J. T. Blight, F.S.A., for Mr. Phillipps, between 1862 and 1168.—Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. will publish immediately a volume entitled 'Scenes in the House of Commons,' by Mr. David Anderson. The author's position as a journalist enables him to give personal impressions of the stormy "scenes" which have recently occurred in the House; and to these he adds sketches of the leading members, together with explanations of the rule of procedure and parliamentary forms and ceremonies.—Messrs. Bickers & Son will shortly publish in three volumes an edition of 'Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists,' which met with much success in America last year. It contains specimen essays from Macaulay, Carlyle, De Quincey, Matthew Arnold, Lamb, Landor, Leigh Hunt, Helps, and other famous authors.

Outports.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Admiral Lespès of the French squadron in China seas, to fetch whom from Taku the Viceroy Li sent his steam yacht, called on the latter, and the Viceroy returned the official visit on the 19th instant, when he also called on the British Minister Sir H. S. Parkes.

Mr. Detring has received the approbation and thanks of the Throne for the services rendered in negotiating the Franco-Chinese Convention concerning the Annam difficulties.

Over forty-five Censors and other members of the Hanlin Yuen impeached the Viceroy Li on seeing the translation of the Franco-Chinese Convention written in French. This Convention was conducted I believe entirely through Ma Kien-chung, whose long sojourn in France has made him proficient in French language, and therefore fitted him for the work. There is, however, great dissatisfaction among official classes concerning the way in which the Convention was written, an expression of which may be seen in the impeachment of the Peking Censorate, and the undertone grumbling of the officials and people in Tientsin. Were it any other person, the united impeachment at Peking would be sufficient to ruin the man for ever; but Li is an exception to the rule, and I hope that he will pass through his ordeal in safety. He should have asked the opinion of his more experienced and learned officers, and not left it entirely in the hands of a novice in the important affairs of a nation and statesmanship. It is said by his detractors that the task attempted by Ma Kien-chung in Corea was similarly a failure; that in the art of statescraft Ma has a vast deal more to learn, and that the Viceroy Li should not have left the framing of the Treaty entirely in his hands, just because he could speak a little French. But Ma is a man of great ability and parts, and will no doubt grow to be of great service to his country.

OCTOBER THE FOURTH.

May 20th.

Only quite lately has rain fallen, and the country folks rejoice, for fears were already being entertained about this year's crops. It is also feared that there will be much sickness this coming season in the North.

We have just received news from Kaiping that the output of coal daily is over six hundred tons, and they have all they can do to sell it and sent it off to this place. There seems therefore a good future for these mines, which, if properly managed, ought certainly to pay. Only recently a couple of steamers arrived laden with coal from Japan!! It seems such a pity and a shame that, with coal only eighty miles distant from here, we are importing the stuff from abroad; and we can only apply to Kaiping, the expressive term of our American cousins—"brace up." I cannot forbear to make the old and worn-out remark that for China to compete with foreign trade successfully, she must have railways.

OCTOBER THE FOURTH.

24th May.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Great festivities in the usual Chinese style have been held for the last two days at the Ho Shun temple, in respect to the new Tao-t'ai's Wharf, which was finished last autumn with an expenditure of more than Tls. 20,000. The special object is to soothe the "Great Tortoise's" mind, not to touch the structure, and, I believe, even to protect it from being cut by the ice, as it was a year ago. Mr. Lee, who has superintended the building, is on the point now of returning to Shanghai. His native friends ought to put him in the Tortoise's place, and thank him that anything was left of the Wharf after the tremendous ice drifting we have had this spring. It is surely through his skill and judgment that serious damage has been prevented. On the night of the 18th inst. most people were puzzled by a peculiar noise within their rooms. Pistols and swords were in consequence ready for action; but the enemy was too far away to be caught—the disturbance turned out to be an earthquake. Two distinct shocks of about three to four seconds' duration were felt; no damage whatever has been done.

From the 17th to the 18th inst. a gale from the north passed over our place. It blew with great force, and the rain poured down heavily at intervals. It appears to have been worse out at sea; reports are that over two hundred fishing boats and junks have been lost. There are at the present moment perhaps a dozen sampans in the harbour for the communication between the shipping and the shore, the whole of the rest being busily engaged at the bar, and close to it outside, with wrecking. This business must be rather profitable, as most of the sampans have done several trips in two days, bringing up personal effects as well as cargo. 150 bales of piece goods were landed two days ago at the town, and there is a quantity of different other goods coming up still.

The Rev. J. Hunter, L.R.C.P., of the Presbyterian Church, departed last month from this for home. He has for more than fifteen years been hard at work for his Mission, and he carries with him the blessings and best wishes for his future welfare of both foreigners and natives. The Rev. J. Macintyre, with his family, returned to this from his home trip two weeks ago. He has gone on to Moukden for a short visit, I hear. Mr. H. J. Allen, H.B.M.'s Consul, is about to leave for home with his family; his relief, in the person of Mr. C. T. Gardner, late H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, has arrived already.

Trade is rather slack, and some time will have to pass before the settling of politics can react on the state of our market. Piece-goods are well in stock here, with little demand. Produce is daily rising in price, as scarcity of water in the interior is preventing further supplies from coming down to this. Quotations are:—

For Beancakes...Tls. 4.10 p. 10 pieces.
,, Peas ..... ,, 3.10 p. 300 catties.
,, Bean-oil..... ,, 3.80 p. 95 ,,

23rd May.

NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hon. J. Russell Young arrived here yesterday by the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, and is the guest of the American Consul. The *Enterprise* carries the flag of Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the U.S. Asiatic squadron. Admiral Davis transferred his flag from the *Monocacy* to the *Enterprise* at Canton, and accompanied Minister Young to Hongkong, where they remained a few days as the guests of Governor Bowen. The Minister has visited on official business Amoy, Swatow, Foochow, Canton, Macao and Ningpo. At Foochow and Canton there were exchanges of visits and long conferences with the Viceroys, who were received on board the *Enterprise* by Admiral Davis with much ceremony. The Canton Viceroy has adjusted all the American claims arising out of the riots, and it is understood that the American Minister pressed upon the Viceroy the propriety as well as the expediency of adjusting the claims of the other nationalities. Mr. Young will leave Ningpo on the 27th and visit the river ports. On returning Admiral Davis will transfer his flag to the *Trenton*, and the Minister will go to Peking. It is understood that Sir Harry S. Parkes will make a similar tour of inspection in the autumn.

26th May.

WENCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An employé of the British Consulate at Wenchow came to his death a few days ago by falling from the upper part of a pagoda. He was attempting to rob the nest of a brahmin kite, (which was in an orifice outside of the pagoda) and was attacked by the parent bird which by its wings and beak compelled him to act on the defensive, and while fighting the bird with one hand and supporting himself with the other he fell, and survived the shock but a short time.

22nd May.

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FOOCHOW.

The Hon. John Russell Young, U.S. Minister, together with Admiral Davis and staff, called upon the Viceroy Ho on Tuesday morning (20th), and we learn received every possible attention. The visitors remained for two hours, and were given a sumptuous Chinese entertainment. The Viceroy informed his vistors that he would return their call at the United States Consulate at 10 a.m. on the following day, after which he intended calling upon Consul Wingate, and also upon the British, French, and Russian Consuls. At precisely the time intimated, the Viceroy arrived at the United States Consulate, preceded by the Tao-t'ais Liu, Sheng, Fang, Pang and Szto *(sic)*, and were duly received by the United States Minister, the Admiral unfortunately being unable to be present. After *déjéûner*, and expressing the pleasure of their visit, they called at the Canton Club House, and afterwards upon Consul Sinclair, Vice-Consul Bezaure, and Consul Popoff. At the United States, British, and French Consulates, His Excellency received a salute of three guns upon his arrival, and the same honour upon retiring. Although the Viceroy has several times called at Consulates to return calls of Ministers and Admirals, this we believe is the first instance of a Viceroy calling upon a Consul in Foochow. The American Admiral received Imperial Commissioner Ho on board the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, at Pagoda Anchorage, last evening, 21st inst. The Admiral and Minister then sailed for Ningpo.

After the exemplary conduct displayed by the crew of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Foxhound* during that vessel's long sojourn in Foochow, and the propriety which the crew of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Merlin* have also displayed, we regret having to allude to the conduct of some apparently superior officers of the U. S. corvette *Enterprise*, who visited Foochow on Tuesday, 20th inst., and who during their short stay were guilty of several offences which came to our notice. The only plea that can be set up as a defence for the insults, for instance, that they offered to *Amahs* in charge of European children, and the extreme fright they occasioned to *both*, as well as to several inoffensive coolies, is the fact that they were in a semi-state of inebriety; but this is indeed a poor defence for Naval Officers, who in *H.M.'s Service* at least, are *Gentlemen*, and as such invariably set a better example to the Chinese.—*Foochow Herald.*

NAGASAKI.

H.I.G.M.'s frigate *Prinz Adalbert* arrived from Hongkong on Thursday morning (22nd), and is expected to remain here until the arrival of the flag-ship *Stosch*, due from Shanghai about Wednesday (28th.)

An unusually severe gale, for this season of the year, was experienced here on Sunday and Monday (25th-26th), and throughout the former day there was a very heavy downpour of rain.

The U.S. frigate *Trenton* arrived from Hongkong at noon on Saturday (24th), having on board the Corean Embassy which recently visited the United States. We believe she leaves for Corea on Tuesday (29th), and after disembarking the Ambassador and his *suite*, she will return here again. It is reported that Admiral Davis is shortly expected from Hongkong, in order to meet the *Trenton* on her retnrn from Corea, when he will hoist his flag on board of her.—*Rising Sun.*

NORTH BORNEO.

We extract the following information from Mr. Pryer's report for the last quarter of 1883:—As regards agriculture, "the feature of most promise has been the visit of a well-known Deli planter in connexion with the Sabah Land-farming Company, who reports very favourably on the soil up the rivers on the south side of the Bay for tobacco planting, and for whose operations felling is now in progress on the Suan Lambir river." Allusion is here made to Mr. Gibson, who returned to the country in the *Hong Ann* on the 15th March with a gang of ninety-five Chinese coolies from Singapore. We fear that he is somewhat late in the season for his tobacco experiment, but we gather that he trusts, by employing an extra number of hands, to get the preliminary work put through expeditiously and so ensure success. It is, however, a matter of regret that Mr. Gibson has not been able to visit and inspect any land outside of Sandakan Bay, as in all probability superior soil is to be found elsewhere. At any rate Mr. Gibson has a name to lose as a tobacco-grower, and the Directors of the Sabah Land-farming Company could not have done better than to entrust this branch of their enterprise to his hands. Mr. Pryer concludes an interesting report with the following remarks:—"The progress of Elopura has not been so rapid as at one time promised. In the spring the population was growing faster than house accommodation could be built for it, and a large quantity of hastily run-up attap houses was the result; a much better class of building, however, is now being gone on with, more particularly near the new pier. The most pretentious building in the place is Sun Kwong Lung's hotel, a large two-storied brick building with tile roof."

On the 3rd March the s.s. *Amatista* arrived at Sandakan from Hongkong and Manila with passengers Mr. Rickards and Mr. Pryer, brother of the Resident, and forty-six deck passengers for that port. She also brought a very smart steam-launch for the China Sabah Land-farming Company. This handsome and useful little craft, named the *Thistle*, made a trial trip on the 5th March and attained a speed of ten knots. The same company have recently launched an eighty-ton lighter, built at Sandakan.

The British barque *Lee Yih*, 218 tons, T. J. Culhane, Master, sailed from Sandakan for Hongkong towards the end of April with a cargo of telegraph poles, shipped by the Chinese Sabah Land-farming Company.

In the *Deutsche Tabak Leiting* we find the following about British North Borneo and its prospects with regard to tobacco cultivation there:—Practical proofs have just been obtained by the Sabah Land-farming Company which, according to advices as to the results of a trial with tobacco and sugar, seem to have given such satisfactory results that they intend to try these products on a large scale next season. People will ask will it not be better to wait till we see results, but then comes the question as to whether land can then be had for $1 per acre, because as soon as Government is acquainted with the value of the land the prices will of course go up. It will then not be improbable that the value of the land will rise to £15 to £18 as in Java, or to £26 to £28 per acre as in Ceylon; then we who have come first will of course be better off than those who come later. Destructive earthquakes such as we had lately in the south of Samatra and the north of Java and which often did great havoc in the Philippine Islands are unknown in Borneo. The volcanic zone runs through the Malay Archipelago and goes through the length of Samatra, Java, Flores, Timor and northerly to Gilolo and northern portion of the Philippines. Borneo is far away from these influences. That other enemy of agriculturists "Typhoons" is unknown; the island is free from cyclones as also strong winds in the neighbouring seas."—*North Borneo Herald.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 9th.—(1) Decree of Empress. Let the Grand Council consult Prince Ch'un on matters of great importance. When His Majesty assumes the reins of government, a fresh Decree will be issued.

(2) A Memorial by Yung-tê. Ma Yung-hsiu, an Expectant Prefect in Honan, was some time since cashiered and sent to do duty at a military outpost. He has been employed at the fifteenth stage outside Kalgan, a post station of great importance. Owing to the drought last year, there was great loss among the horses and camels, and the want of rain and snow last winter has increased the mortality at the present time. It is impossible without ready money to hire beasts to take the place of those which are dead, and the station chest is entirely denuded of funds. Ma Chang-hsiu, being afraid that that the transmission of important despatches will be delayed, has volunteered to subscribe Tls. 1,500 in ready money for the use of the station, without requesting that any favour be conferred on him in return. The Memorialist quotes two recent instances where subscriptions made under similar circumstances have been followed by the release of the donors, and humbly begs that, if the offering of Ma Yung-hsiu be accepted, His Majesty will be pleased to decide what reward shall be given him. The Rescript accepts the offering and orders the release of Ma Yung-hsiu.

April 10th.—(1) Decrees, filling appointments:—

Hsü T'ung (徐桐) is appointed President of the Board of Civil Office.

Pi Tao-yuan (畢道遠) is appointed President of the Board of Rites.

Ch'i Shih-ch'ang (祁世長) is appointed President of the Board of Censors.

Hsü Ying-kuei (許應騤) is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.

Chang Chia-hsiang (張家驤), is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.

Hsü Yung-i (徐用儀), is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Works. He is also to take charge of the Mint.

Lin Shu (麟書), is to act temporarily as President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Hsü Shu-ming (徐樹銘), is appointed President of the Court of Sacrificial Worship.

Wu-la-hsi-ch'ung-a (烏拉喜崇阿), is appointed President of the Board of War.

Yen Hsü (延煦), is appointed President of the Mongolian Superintendency.

K'un-kang (崑岡) is appointed President of the Board of Censors.

Ling-kuei (靈桂) is appointed Chancellor of the Collegé of Literature.

Prince Yü (豫親王) is appointed President of the Imperial Clan Court.

Kuei-jun (奎潤) is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.

Sung-kuei (松潍) is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.

Kuei-heng (貴恆) is appointed Senior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments.

Wen-hui (文暉) is appointed Junior Vice-President of the Board of Punishments.

(2) A Decree. The 14th April being the day appointed for the removal of the coffin

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containing the mortal remains of the Imperial Princess Shou Chuang, Tsai-lien is ordered to go on that day and pour a libation in token of Our sympathy.

(3) Feng-shen and Kuei-ying present a Memorial on behalf of the twelve Colonels of the Tumet Mongols. The Tumets have been informed that the Governor of the Province of Shansi has laid before the Emperor a scheme for settling Chinese in the five Districts of Kuei-hua Ch'eng, which form part of their country. They are much alarmed at the intelligence, and give their reasons for desiring that the present state of things may be allowed to continue. The Tumets gave their allegiance to the Manchu Princes before the entry of the latter into China. Ever since that day they have retained possession of their country, which is a thousand *li* or more in length and breadth. With the exception of about ten thousand families who cultivate property belonging to the Crown, almost the only Chinese in the territory are men who come without their families to labour or trade and return home every winter.

Under the present system, all disagreements between Chinese and Mongols are brought before the Chinese officials and Mongol Chiefs conjointly; and this method of settling disputes has always given satisfaction. The Sub-Prefects, whom it is proposed to institute by the new scheme, will have jurisdiction over Mongol as well as Chinese; and it is to be feared that the Mongols will certainly be losers by the change.

The Tumets hold their land of the Emperor by a military tenure; so that it corresponds to the pay given to the Manchu garrisons in China. All the land in their country is owned by some one or other, whether it be rich land that is cultivated, or poor land that is only fit for grazing. If the fifty-six clans in the part that is to be colonized, are driven thence into the territory of the four clans which are outside, the result must be overcrowding and an impossibility to live which will drive them forth to beg for food elsewhere. Apart from this, the irruption of Chinese cannot fail to be the cause of ill-feeling and quarrelling, which will grow worse in time as the pressure of numbers makes itself felt. The want of intelligence too on the part of the Mongols will certainly make them the prey of their astuter neighbours.

The Great Wall has, ever since the commencement of the present dynasty, always been made the boundary line between the Mongols and Chinese. One cannot be astonished that such a boundary is preserved, when in China itself every Department and District is kept distinct from the neighbouring ones, and the people of one cannot establish themselves in another without permission.

In bringing this prayer to His Majesty's notice, the Memorialists record their opinion that the proposed change must undoubtedly be injurious to the Tumets.

Rescript: Let the Board concerned consider and report.

April 11th.—(1) Decrees, filling appointments.

O-lo-ho-pu (額勒和布) has been made a member of the Grand Council. His duties being multifarious, he is to vacate his office of Comptroller of the Imperial Household.

Wen-yü (文煜) is appointed Inspector of the Imperial Decree Department.

Pi Tao-yuan (畢道遠) is to superintend the Wu-ying-tien Division of the Grand Secretariat.

Kuang-shou (廣壽) is appointed Director General of the State Historiographer's Office.

Ling-kuei (靈桂) is appointed Instructor of the Han-lin Bachelors.

(2) Kuei-hsiang and Na-sun-cho-k'o-t'u present a Memorial proposing measures for the relief of certain tribes belonging to the T'u-she-t'u Khanate of the Khalkha Mongols. According to representations made to the Memorialists, there is great distress at the present moment among four banners of the T'u-she-t'u Khanate, which are ruled by Prince A-mu-k'o-pa-tsarh and three other chiefs. These tribes have suffered in former years but have managed to survive. Last year, however, there was no rain, and no grass grew, so that the whole of their flocks and herds perished. The three chieftains report that half their people are dead from hunger and disease, and the rest have all wandered away. Of the Prince's tribe more than a thousand have perished, and the remainder 7,600 in number are supporting themselves on the skin and bones of cattle picked up in the fields. The greatness of the distress requiring extraordinary measures to alleviate it, an appeal for assistance has been made to the Memorialists.

The established rule is that in time of distress the Mongol tribes should help each other. In the present case, however, something more is necessary. The Memorialists have instructed the Captains-General of the four Khalkha Khanates and the Lama Priests to exhort all wealthy Mongols to contribute cattle, grain or money, according to their means. They have also requested the Military Governor of Uliasutai to issue similar instructions to the chiefs under his jurisdiction. They further mentioned the matter verbally to the Khalkha Patriarch, who afterwards sent them word that he was instructing the Lama Priests to raise subscriptions among the richer Mongols, that he would take care of any refugees who might come to Urga, and that he would place 10,000 pounds of millet at the Government's disposal. The Memorialists have charged Prince A-mu-k'o-pa-tsarh with the duty of superintending the fair distribution of the Patriarch's gift, and have subscribed Tls. 100 each to pay the cost of its conveyance. Though the Patriarch disclaims all desire of a reward, the Memorialists humbly suggest that His Majesty should bestow a tablet on him in recognition of his charitable act, or allow the Superintendency at Peking to propose some other reward.

The Memorialists are afraid that further measures will be necessary, as, owing to there having frequently been partial distress in recent years, there will not be found many rich Mongols able and willing to contribute. They therefore propose that the pay of the chiefs of the four banners should be issued to them in advance, either three years' or five years' pay, which will enable them to preserve their tribesmen from death by starvation.—The Rescript grants a tablet to the Patriarch, and orders the Board concerned to report on the rest of the Memorial.

April 12th.—(1) Decrees conferring appointments, etc.

I-k'uang (奕劻), *Beilêh*, or Prince of the Third Order, is appointed to take charge of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Chou Tê-jun (周德潤) Sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat is appointed a Member of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Chang Chih-tung is ordered to Peking to have audience of the Empress. Kuei-p'in (奎斌) is to act as Governor of Shansi.

Jui Lien (瑞聯) is appointed Tartar General at Nanking.

(2) Decrees relating to officials on the Tonquin frontier.

The invasion of Tonquin by the French having made the defence of the Kuang-si frontier a matter of urgent necessity, Hsü Yen-hsü (Governor of Kuangsi) was ordered by a Decree to cross the frontier with his army, and secure the approaches of the country by their complete occupation. But instead of advancing, he merely occupied Liang-shan himself and sent General Huang Kuei-lan and Chao Wu-Taotai to hold Bac-ninh. Further, General Huang and his officers, when they came into contact with the French, instead of offering a strenuous resistance, retreated in disorderly fashion, and by this scandalous misconduct caused the loss of Bacninh.

Hsü Yen-hsü and Chang Shu-sheng (the Governor-General at Canton) have severally reported the loss of the town. While so doing, Hsü has requested for himself the heaviest punishment, and Chang has begged that a severe penalty may be inflicted on him. Before this a Secret Decree was already issued, commanding P'an Ting-hsin (Governor of Hunan) to go with all speed outside the Chen-nan pass and communicate to Hsü Our orders for his dismissal and arrest. At the same time Wang Tê-pang was to communicate similar orders to Huang Kuei-lan and Chao Wu.

By this time P'an Ting-hsin should already have reached Kuang-si. He is commanded at once to send Hsü Yen-hsü to Peking in charge of an officer who will deliver him to the Board of Punishments to be there dealt with. P'an Ting-hsin and Wang Tê-pang are also to hold a Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the defeat and retreat of Huang Kuei-lan and Chao Wu. If those officers really left their position and fled, they need not be sent to the Board of Punishments; but a report is to be made to Us requesting orders for their condign punishment.

Brigadier General Chen Tê-kuei, who commanded at the Fu-lang Fort, the first place taken by the enemy, and Colonel Tang Min-hsüan, who was guilty of cowardice in loitering in the rear with his troops and not advancing, are ordered to be summarily beheaded in the presence of the army. Let an inquiry, in which no one is screened or favoured, be made into the conduct of the other officers of the routed troops, and a report made to Us of the fitting punishment in each case.

As the jurisdiction of Chang Shu-sheng includes Kuang-si, he also is responsible for what has happened. But, seeing that he was too far away to have the actual control of affairs, as a special act of grace We merely order that the Board determine a penalty to be inflicted on him.

P'an Ting-hsin is appointed Governor of Kuang-si, P'ang Chi-yun, Acting Governor of Hunan, and Wang Tê-pang, Acting Commander-in-Chief of Kuang-si.

The invasion of Tonquin by the French having made the defence of the Yunnan frontier a matter of urgent necessity, T'ang Chiung (Governor of Yunnan) was ordered in repeated Decrees to cross the frontier with his army and occupy in force the approaches of the country. Notwithstanding this he withdrew his troops to his provincial capital without orders, and left the frontier to itself, with the result that Sontay was lost for want of a supporting force. His failure to comprehend the urgent state of affairs and his withdrawal at the moment of danger were both most scandalous.

A Secret Decree has already been issued to Chang K'ai-sung (Governor of Kuei-chow) to proceed posthaste to Yunnan and communicate to T'ang Chiung our orders for his dismissal and arrest.

By this time Chang K'ai-sung should already have reached Yunnan. He is commanded to send T'ang Chiung at once to Peking in charge of an officer, who will deliver him to the Board of Punishments to be dealt with.

Chang K'ai-sung is appointed Governor of Yunnan, and Li Yang-ching, Acting Governor of Kweichow.

(3) Lin Shao-yuan, late Governor of Kuei-chow, reports the capture of a rebel of importance. An attempt at rebellion by Hu Huang-kou, *alias* Chu Ch'ao-p'in, Wang K'o and other persons, as has

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already been reported to the Throne, was recently put down by force and the principal criminals beheaded. But a man named T'ung Nien-ch'ing, who was in league with them, afterwards collected a body of malefactors in the Department of Ta-ting, and created disturbances there. This rising was also crushed; and, though some of the gang were captured and punished, T'ung Nien-ch'ing again escaped and concealed himself. No traces of him could be found for some time, although large rewards were offered for him. At length information was given to the police that he was hidden in En-an, a District of Yunnan contiguous to Wei-ning Chou. The Sub-prefect of the latter place thereupon obtained assistance from the military authorities and surrounded and captured him unawares. When examined by the Sub-prefect, he stated that he was a farmer and forty-five years old. He had been well-conducted till last year, when he made the acquaintance of Hu Huang-kou *alias* Chu Ch'ao-pin. Hu represented himself as a descendant of the Ming dynasty, and persuaded T'ung to join in a plot to place him on the throne. T'ung was commissioned to raise an army and was appointed Hu's Commander-in-Chief. Wang K'o was also to raise an army, and the two were to take the field in different places at the same instant. The undertaking was ruined by the precipitancy of Wang, who raised his standard before the appointed time. Wang and Hu were captured, but T'ung escaped and remained at large till the present time. The Memorialist has given instructions to have the prisoner brought to Kuei-yang Fu in a wooden cage, and to send word to the magistrates along the route to take care that he is brought there safely.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) The same Memorialist reports the suppression of an attempted rising in K'ai Chou. Last December the Sub-prefect of K'ai Chou received intelligence of the intended rising, and obtained the assistance of a military force to arrest the offenders. The troops met with some resistance, but succeeded in capturing five out of the six ring-leaders. On examination they stated that they formed themselves into a Society in September and agreed to rebel openly as soon as they could raise a thousand men, but had not been able to do so when they were discovered. The Memorialist has given orders for the summary decapitation of the prisoners, and for the issue of proclamations promising pardon to the people who had been seduced into joining them. He is also able now to announce the capture of the remaining ring-leader.—Rescript: Noted.

Official Papers.

COCOONS FROM CHEKIANG.

The following Despatch, addressed by the Tao-t'ai to certain of the Treaty Consuls, has been handed to us for publication:—

21st May, 1884.

I have the honour to inform you that on the 9th May I received a despatch from the Head Lekin Office for Sungkiang and Shanghai, saying,

That the Governor of the Province wrote, That on the 1st April he received a despatch from Liu, Governor of Chekiang, who said,

That the Head Lekin Office of Chekiang had made the following representation:—

"It is stated in No. VII of the Rules appended to the Tariff, that

"'Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected and taken account of at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of produce and the port at which it is to be shipped will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséed* at every barrier on its way to the port of shipment.'

"That is to say the foreign merchant who receives a transit pass ('triplicate' pass) and purchases goods in the interior, ought according to Treaty to receive a certificate at the first barrier. Therefore the issue of a pass at the point of departure, as is done with Cocoons in Chekiang, is exactly in accordance with the Treaty.

"It is further stated in the Treaty:—

"'On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and, the transit dues thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation, the produce will pay the tariff duty. Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down will render them liable to confiscation. Unauthorized sale in transitu of goods that have been entered as above for a port will render them liable to confiscation.'

"In the case of produce carried to Shanghai, the Northern and Southern Stations are the barriers nearest to the port of shipment, and notice should be given at them and the transit dues paid before the produce is allowed to pass. If the boat rushes past on the tide without submitting to examination, that is a failure to comply with the regulations, and the goods ought to be confiscated.

"The cocoon market is now about to open immediately. If foreign merchants come to Chekiang to buy cocoons, this Office has issued instructions to every barrier, according to the regulations, to issue separate passes for convenience in examining and stamping *en route*.

"The office also begs the Governor to write to the Kiangsu authorities to order the northern and southern barriers, on the arrival of cocoons from Chekiang for Shanghai, to collect the passes as the regulations require, and return them monthly to this office. Also, the office begs that the Tao-t'ai at Shanghai may write to the various Consuls to direct foreign merchants to comply with these regulations."

These instructions having been communicated to me through the Likin Office, I have to remark that the passes for cocoons issued in Chekiang are identical with transit passes and in conformity with the Regulations for Trade. A foreign merchant having received a transit pass should present it at the Custom House for examination when he goes there to ask for a permit (to pass the last barrier) and then hand it in at the barrier with the permit.

I am writing to the Commissioner to follow this rule, and am sending orders to the barriers to collect and return the passes. I shall also be obliged if you will order foreign merchants to do as is required.

I have etc.,

SHAO.

Tao-t'ai and Superintendent of Customs.

Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 19th May, 1884, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. Chas. J. Holliday (Vice-Chairman), in the chair, Ph. Arnhold, A. Burman, J. M. Cory, R. Mackenzie, E. Major, A. Myburgh, E. G. Vouillemont, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for week ended 17th inst. is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Diaries.—The following report is ordered to be published:—

RETURN OF ANIMALS KEPT AT THE NATIVE DAIRIES.
Shanghai, 19th May, 1884.

Locality of Dairy.	Remained last Return.	Born.	Bought.	Cows Native.	Do. Calves	Cows Native.	Do. Calves	Bulls	Total.	Remarks.
Hongkew B 780	9	5		2					9	
Bromiwvy No. 2	8	5		1					6	1 Buffalo calf born.
" No. 3	4	5		1	1				9	1 Buffalo bought, 1 Buffalo calf born.
" No. 4	15	2		1					14	1 Buffalo sent to the country.
Lee Hongkew	10	4		1					15	1 Buffalo calf born.
Woosung Road	12	2		1					15	
Shiza Village	11	3		1	1				16	
" No. 2	15	1		1					16	English cow sent to the country.
" No. 3	16	3		2	1				20	
Peking Road	20	3		2	2				27	
Tah-hoo Dairy	26	4		2	2				34	
French Road to Cemetery	10	5		1	1				17	
Yuen-seing	26	4		3	2				35	
Sung-jee	6	1		1	1				9	
Pah-sien-joh (South)	18	6		1	3				28	1 Buffalo bought.
Near Ningpo Joss House (Apping)	28	1		2	1				32	1 Buffalo sold.
Rifle Range Bridge	14	2		1	1				18	
Overweg's Bungalow	9	5		2	1				17	2 Buffalo calves sold.
Lo-pah	6	1		1	1				9	1 Buffalo calves sold.
Kinkong	9	1		2	1				13	
Zee	6	1		1	1				9	
Pah-sien-joh	9	1		2	1				13	
Total	223	114		33	20			3	221	

Gain by birth and purchase 5
Loss by sale, etc 6
Decrease 1

I inspected the cattle kept at the above named places on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of last week, and found them all in good health and condition.

JAMES A. WEED,
Asst. Insp. of Markets, &c.

Submitted, J.H.

General Municipal Rate, Foreign.—Return for March quarter is submitted, and ordered to be published:—

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—FOREIGN.
March Quarter, 1884.

	No. of Houses 1883.	Rental Assessment 1883.	No. of Houses 1884	Rental Assessment 1884.	Increase. Houses.	Increase. Assessment.
		Tls.		Tls.		Tls.
Foreign Settlement } Hongkew Settlement }	420 / 334	412,526 / 120,352	422 / 356	424,571 / 137,481	2 / 22	12,045 / 17,129
Total..	754	532,878	778	562,052	24	29,174
Occupiedby Foreigners }	654	..	683	..	..	..
Occupiedby Natives }	56	..	37	..	..	..
Unoccupied...	44	..	58	..	..	..
Total Assessments.. }	..	532,878	..	562,052	..	29,174
Tax Collected	@ 8%	9,729	..	9,895	..	166

Soochow Creek Bunding.—Copy of the Report by the Bunding Committee is unofficially submitted, and it is decided to authorize the printing of 200 copies in pamphlet form. Some discussion then takes place about the bunding, and it is resolved to wait until the report is formally sent in by Senior-Consul before taking any steps in the matter.

Telephone Poles.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 7th May, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly grant and forward me a permit to erect poles along the Bubbling Well Road, from the Horse Bazaar as far as we

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may require, and also down the Carter Road and past the Boat House.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. Bishop,
Manager, China and Japan Telephone Co., Limited.

C. B. Clark, Esq.,
Municipal Surveyor.

Decided to grant the required permission, provided care be taken that the poles do not interfere with the trees.

Volunteers.—On the recommendation of the Vice-Chairman, it is decided to give a silver medal annually as a prize to the most efficient volunteer.

Prison Accommodation—H.M. Goal.—The Vice-Chairman directs attention to the number of prisoners at the Hongkew Station, for whom the accommodation is quite insufficient, and suggests that steps should be taken to secure H M. jail. He mentions that in 1882 there had been some correspondence on the subject, that H.M. Government were disposed to sell it to the Council, but owing to the high price that would most probably have to be paid, the idea of purchasing it was given up. The Council afterwards offered to lease it, but to this Sir R. T. Rennie objected. Now, he understood, the objection was withdrawn, and H.M. Consul-General thought the gaol could be leased to the Council, H.M. Government retaining one wing of it.

It is then proposed by Mr. Myburgh, seconded by Mr. Major, and carried :—"That the Watch Committee be authorized to communicate with H.M. Consul-General as to the terms on which the gaol can be leased."

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL.

A special meeting of the Subscribers to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity Cathedral was held on Wednesday afternoon at H. B. M.'s Consulate. There were present Messrs. P. J. Hughes (H.B.M.'s Consul-General), A. A. Krauss and R. M. Campbell (Trustees), R. E. Wainewright, W. C. Ward and C. Thorne.

On the motion of Mr. Krauss, seconded by Mr. Wainewright, Mr. P. J. Hughes took the chair.

Mr. R. M. Campbell proposed—

That in addition to the power given to the Trustees by the Resolution passed by the Subscribers on the 14th March last, relative to the portion of the Cathedral Compound at present leased to Mr. Iveson, the trustees be empowered to deal with the property in any way which may seem to them most expedient in the interest of Subscribers, and with that view, if necessary, to build upon the land or to purchase Mr. Iveson's houses, and for either purpose to borrow money upon the security of the property.

Mr. Thorne seconded the resolution, remarking that he thought it a very proper one.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Krauss and seconded by Mr. Wainewright.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

THE POLICE AND THE CLUB.

A special general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held on Thursday afternoon (22nd) to consider the question of allowing the police the use of certain boats of the Club. Mr. C. Westall, President, occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. F. Cheetham, C. Dowdall, C. J. Holliday, W. D. Little, W. Buchanan, J. McKie, R. M. Campbell, C. W. Ure, H. Smith, E. Bois, T. L. Marshall, King, M. Rohde, W. P. Davis, E. Gipperich, C. Rudolph, Möller, E. A. Fabris, J. W. Callaway, D. Nesbitt, E. B. Skottowe, J. Hall, C. J. Dudgeon (Hon. Secretay) etc.

Mr. Campbell asked under what rule the meeting had been called.

The Chairman said a requisition ought to have been signed by twelve members beforehand. This was a slight irregularity, and if members wished it the meeting could be adjourned to have it set right.

No objection being made to the business being proceeded with,

The Chairman said the Committee had been discussing this question of admitting the police and had been unable to come to any definite decision. They had only come to this decision—that if the police were admitted they could not use the members' dressing-room, and they could not use any boats they liked. Then the question arose—were they to be admitted at all; and if they were to be admitted, on what terms should they be admitted? These were the questions they had to decide now. For his part he thought there was no objection to letting the police have the use of boats which the members never used themselves. The police would, if the resolution which he was about to propose were carried, keep the boats in order themselves, they would use a dressing-room set apart for their own use, and there would be very strict rules to prevent them from doing anything but use their own boats. He moved—

"That the Police be allowed the use of the two boats known as the 'tub fours' and the two boats known as the 'tub pairs' and no others; the Police to make no use of the Club dressing-room, and to be subject to rules specially drawn up by the Committee."

Mr. Dudgeon seconded the motion.

Mr. King thought members would be able to more easily make up their minds if they had some idea of what the special rules for the police were to be.

The Chairman said the Committee would be guided by the opinions expressed by members. In the first place members of the Club would have precedence.

Mr. King asked if the police would have the use of the servants of the Club.

The Chairman said yes, in putting the boats into the water; but, as he had said, members of the Club would have precedence in this respect.

Mr. King thought such a rule was very necessary, because—thought it might be a selfish way of looking at it—it would be a nuisance for members of the Club to be kept waiting a quarter of an hour while affiliated members were served first.

The Chairman remarked that the police were strong enough and big enough to put their own boats in the water, if necessary.

Mr. Smith thought it was totally opposed to the principle of a club to which election was by ballot to allow men to enter free and without ballot in this way. He thought the municipality was rich enough to provide boats for the police; and in any case he thought it would be better for the Club to give or sell boats to the police than to admit them to free membership in this way.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan,

The Chairman said an annex would have to be built in order to provide a dressing room for the police; but of course it would not be built at the expense of the Club.

Mr. Buchanan suggested that the "annex" should be quite separate from the present building—that the police should have a boat house of their own.

Mr. Cheetham proposed as an amendment,

"That the police be not allowed the use of the boat-house at all, or of the Club boats."

He said they got on very well as they were, and they did not want the police. They would find the police using the Club servants, they would have to wait, and there would always be a lot of trouble.

Mr. Bois seconded the amendment.

Mr. Campbell was very sorry to hear Mr. Cheetham's amendment. He thought the Club had everything to gain and nothing to lose by admitting the police, although he thought it was quite right that there should be certain restrictions, and that they should not be allowed to use the members' dressing-room. There had recently been the greatest difficulty in getting a sufficient number of men to row, and this spring they were not able to get up a regatta, but were simply getting up a few scratch races. The objection had been raised that they would disqualify themselves for the title of amateurs by rowing against the police; but he did not think for a moment that any Club would refuse to recognise them as amateurs for such a reason; and in any case they could protect themselves against such a possibility by letting police row against police and members against members.

Mr. Holliday said it might not be out of place to lay before the members of the Club, of whom he had the honour to be one, the manner in which they proposed to work this scheme. It was proposed to build a separate dressing-room opening into the present dressing-room. With regard to the Club servants, the police were stalwart and able enough to do as most rowing clubs did at home, put their own boats in the water, if the servants happened to be engaged on behalf of the members. They hoped in a little time, after the initial expenses had been got over, to build boats for the police; but of course there was the question of how the funds were to be raised. They did not ask the Club to do this for nothing; it was his intention to suggest to his colleagues of the Watch Committee that an annual donation of at least Tls. 100 should be given to the Club. One member had suggested that the Municipality should build a boat-house, and spoke of their being rich; but he could not know much about it, because as a matter of fact they were in a state of impecuniosity terrible to behold. The proposal would bring into the rowing world of Shanghai a wonderful influx of fresh blood. There would soon be sixty or seventy police, some of whom were Newcastle men and born oarsmen, and he thought it would be a great advantage to admit them on these terms. The Athletic Club and Gymnasium and Cricket Club had met them very handsomely and he hoped the Rowing Club would also. They were most anxious, for the sake of the community, to get these men healthful and honest recreation, and he thought in the long run it would be found to reflect advantageously upon themselves.

Mr. Dudgeon remarked with regard to the question of disqualifying themselves as amateurs, according to books on rowing they would not disqualify themselves; but it would be open to clubs at home to object to them if they rowed with what were called "tradesmen amateurs."

Mr. Buchanan asked, with reference to the question of building an annex, whether they had a lease of the adjoining land.

The Chairman said they had no lease at all.

Mr. Buchanan—Then you are going to take this foreshore without reference to the landlord?

The Chairman—There is no landlord.

Mr. Buchanan—Then you propose to jump some land? I thought we paid Tls. 100 a year.

Mr. Dudgeon—That is compensation, not rent. We have refused to pay that this year.

The Chairman—Yes. It is compensation for destroying the view of these beautiful houses here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Möller thought the members would not lose caste by admitting the police.

Mr. Cheetham's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by about 15 votes to 9.

Mr. Buchanan asked if it was in order to make some other proposal whereby the

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police could get some recreation in the way of boating.

The CHAIRMAN said certainly. The question was before the meeting.

Mr. C. DOWDALL proposed a resolution similar to that of the Chairman's, with the following words added at the end :—"including a rule that any particular member of the force may be excluded from the privilege at any time, and that the general permission may be withdrawn at any time by the Committee without notice.

Mr. SMITH thought the motion was out of order, as it was directly opposed to the motion which had been passed.

Mr. DOWDALL thought the way in which the previous amendment had been put was a little irregular.

Mr. HOLLIDAY thought the expression of opinion which had been given was sufficiently strong to show that the members did not wish to admit the police in any form or shape. Their ideas must take a fresh form altogether, and they would have to do the best they could. It appeared that these four boats were seldom if ever used. Would it be asking too much to borrow them? (A member—Give them.) They would take care of them and return them when they could get new boats of their own. He moved—

"That the Club lend the two boats known as the 'tub fours' and the two boats known as the 'tub eights' to the Police Recreation Club."

Mr. MCKIE seconded the motion.

Mr. GIPPERICH moved as an amendment the substitution of the word "give" for "lend" in Mr. Holliday's motion.

Mr. MÖLLER seconded the amendment.

Mr. DOWDALL moved as an amendment to Mr. Gipperich's amendment the addition of the words "and oars." (Laughter).

Mr. GIPPERICH adopted Mr. Dowdall's amendment.

The Amendment, as amended, was then put to the meeting and adopted by a large majority.

The CHAIRMAN wished before the members left to say a few words about the Spring Regatta. The Committee thought it a great pity that the regatta should fall through altogether, and they were in a great state of mind about members not coming forward; but the list sent round for every race had been sent back without sufficient names. Members had never been expected to train very much for the Spring Regatta though they had done so on the last one or two occasions; and he thought if members came forward in the condition in which they happened to be it would be much better than letting the regatta fall through. Although they could not call it a regatta he thought they might have some sort of a demonstration on the Queen's Birthday. The Committee thought it would be better that the races should take place on the river, as it was too feeble a business to take place on the Creek. He asked members to put down their names and compete.

The meeting then separated.

SHANGHAI TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Temperance Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Temperance Hall. Mr. J. G. Purdon, President, occupied the chair, and there were also present the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, the Rev. W. S. Holt, the Rev. A. J. Bamford, Messrs. C. Thorne, F. McKiege, T. Grimmer and Harris.

The Chairman read the minutes of the last annual meeting, and also of a special meeting held in January.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following Report of the Secretary for the past year :—

REPORT.

The year now closing has been one of note in the history of the Temperance Society.

The most important events have been the closing of the Seamen's Hall, and the giving up to Mr. Grimmer the Society's interest and responsibility in the Hall. The reasons for both these steps have been made public, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them here.

There were but few entertainments during the season, and those were not very fully attended.

A series of important lectures was delivered, and the thanks of the Society are due to the gentlemen who were kind enough to give such valuable aid.

The Society has lately lost the services of its oldest and most respected member and President, the Rev. Wm. Muirhead, who has gone home on leave. There can be no doubt that a very large share of the success of the Society has been due to the unwearying exertions of its late President.

To fill the vacancy thus caused, Mr. Purdon was unanimously elected by the Committee.

Mr. McKiege has also been elected Hon. Treasurer, vice Mr. Beauchamp, resigned.

With these exceptions the Committe remains as before.

Owing to the changes that have occurred during the year, the future work of the Society will necessarily have to be modified in some respects, but it is hoped that the success which has attended the past, will be continued in the future.

GEO. LANNING,
Hon. Sec.

The report was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Archdeacon Moule.

ARCHDEACON MOULE said he might perhaps mention here that as a parting indication of his interest in the Society Mr. Muirhead had left in his (Archdeacon Moule's)hands a sum of money towards the publication of the lectures which had been referred to in the report. For reasons beyond the speaker's control the work had not yet been commenced.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ARCHDEACON MOULE, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting should be conveyed to the Rev. William Muirhead for the assistance which he had rendered to the Society.

The TREASURER (Mr. McKiege) then presented his statement of accounts. The net proceeds of the entertainment given by the Richmond Minstrels on behalf of Mr. Grimmer were shown to be $198 98.

Mr. HOLT called attention to the fact that the agreement with Mr. Harris, late manager of the Seaman's Hall in Hongkew, would expire at the end of this month, and he would then be entitled to the sum of $150 or a passage home.

It was pointed out that Mr. Grimmer, having taken over the responsibilities of the Society in reference to Mr. Harris, was strictly liable for this amount; but it was agreed that the Society should pay the claim.

Mr. THORNE moved "That the Treasurer be authorised to pay Mr. Harris his claim and take his receipt in full of all demands against the Society."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Holt, and carried.

ARCHDEACON MOULE expressed his very great regret that the Society could not use Mr. Harris's services any longer. Mr. Harris had done his work with considerable efficiency. He (Archdeacon Moule) was very sorry that the whole affair in Hongkew had collapsed, and he hoped if the Society ever attempted such an experiment again it would not end in such a fiasco. He thought the Seaman's Hall had been a very valuable agency of the Society, and individually he thanked Mr. Harris for the work he had done there.

Mr. HOLT also felt that it was a great pity that the Seaman's Hall had failed. But it seemed impossible for the Society to do anything in Hongkew; they had had three different failures. He moved that the Committee and officers of the Society should be re-elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. THORNE intimated his wish to resign.

Archdeacon MOULE and Mr. PURDON strongly urged Mr. Thorne to reconsider his decision.

Mr. THORNE felt compelled to decline to withdraw his resignation.

The Committee and officers were then re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Thorne, and the meeting terminated.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the banking-house, Old Broadstreet; Mr. J. N. Bullen in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. Wm. Jackson, the chief manager.

The report of the directors, which was taken as read, was as follows :—

"The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a general statement of the affairs of the bank up to 31st December last, comprising balance-sheet, profit and loss account, and reserve fund account. The net profit for the half-year, after providing for all charges and bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £46,331. 0s. 9d. to which has to be added £4,154. 5s. 1d. brought forward from last half-year, making together £50,485. 5s. 10d. The directors have appropriated the above amount as follows :—£24,973. 19s. 8d. has been added to reserve fund (bringing up that fund to £50,000), £18,750 to payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and £6,761 6s. 2d. carried forward to present half-year. The holdings of rupee paper have been further reduced since 31st December, and now consist of 4½ per cent. paper, valued in the books at £82⅛ per 1,000 rupees. The retiring directors are Mr. E. J. Daniell and Mr. J. N. Bullen, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. As intimated in the last report, Mr. Thomas Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., of Singapore, will be proposed as a director in the room of Mr. George Garden Nicol, resigned. Mr. George Christian, one of the auditors, being absent from England, the directors have invited Mr. Griffiths, of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., public accountants, to audit the accounts for the past half-year in conjunction with Mr. Tendron. The shareholders will, as usual, have to appoint auditors for the current year."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he might state at the outset that his duty on this occasion was more agreeable than on some recent occasions, because he thought the shareholders would agree that the accounts now submitted must be considered on the whole to be satisfactory. There was nothing in the figures in the balance-sheet to which he need call particular attention, but perhaps a few remarks upon some of the items might not be out of place. With regard to the deposits for fixed periods, these showed a decrease of about £45,000 in the past half-year; this decrease was, however, considerably less than it was during the two past half-years, which afforded some indication, he thought, that the adverse current had nearly spent its force, and that as the bank was now entering upon a period of greater prosperity; and as they were allowing the same rate for deposits as was allowed by kindred institutions, he hoped on the next occasion he should have to record an increase in the deposits instead of a decrease. The drafts on London bankers showed a progressive decrease, and the amount now outstanding was not much more than half what it was a few years ago. But they must not conclude from that that their exchange business was falling off. The diminution of the drafts on London bankers was owing to two causes; first, the shortening of the usance which took place three or four years ago,

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which meant that the bills ran off in a shorter period; and secondly, and more importantly, to the great extension of the system of remittances by telegraphic transfer, which, to a great extent, was taking the place of remittances by bills. The notes in circulation kept up well, which was satisfactory, as an indication of the estimation and good credit in which the bank was held abroad. On the other side of the account, the rupee paper was about £85,000 less than on the 30th June last; and since the date of the accounts they had further reduced the amount to the extent of about £115,000; the balance held in these securities was now, therefore, within very moderate limits, and the rupee paper was written down to such a price that they might fairly hope that no further loss was likely to arise upon it. (Hear, hear.) This was all he need say with regard to the figures in the balance-sheet. As regarded the profit and loss account, they would observe that the profits for the half-year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £46,331 0s. 9d. Out of this amount the directors had appropriated £24,973. 9s. 8d. to increase the reserve fund up to the amount of £50,000; they paid a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and they carried forward a balance of £6,761. 6s. 2d. He might repeat what had been said from the chair on a former occasion, namely, that until the depreciation of the capital in consequence of the fall in silver had been fully made up, it was not the intention of the directors to declare a higher dividend than 5 per cent., which he thought would have the concurrence of all the shareholders who had the interests of the bank at heart. (Hear, hear.) That is all, gentlemen, I have to say to you with regard to the accounts; but if you will bear with me for a few minutes I should like to say a few words on a subject which is now attracting a good deal of attention, and that is the question of railway extension in India. You are probably aware that evidence on this subject is now being taken by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. This is a matter of very great importance to the trade of India, for there cannot be a doubt that if the railway system is more fully developed an enormous impetus will be given to the external commerce of India. The article of wheat alone, if it could be brought cheaply to the seaboard, would admit of an enormous extension of the external commerce of India. This is a matter which concerns not only India, but also concerns the great industries of this country, which are so handicapped in their exchanges by hostile tariffs with foreign countries. India, on the other hand, having free trade, would take payment for increased exports, in increased imports of cotton manufactures, metals, salt, and various other things which she takes from this country; and this would also afford additional employment to an interest in this country which is suffering from great depression, that is our shipping interest. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this matter will receive the serious consideration of Parliament, and that Parliament will speak in no uncertain tones about it. The difficulty, of course, is where the capital is to be raised for these enterprises. I think there cannot be doubt that the capital must be raised in this country, for India is too poor a country to find capital for large enterprises of this kind. Besides, the value of money in India is usually so high that there is no inducement to fix it in investments at rates of interest which would be satisfactory to investors on this side. Of course there is the difficulty that the more you increase the foreign indebtedness of India the more you have to draw from her in the shape of so-called tribute to pay interest thereon. But I really do not think this need cause any serious anxiety, because if India was properly developed and fully opened up by railways, the increase of her export trade would be so prodigious that the mere provision of four or five millions a year which would be required, even if the capital required for railways amounted to 10 millions annually in the next ten years, would be so unimportant that it would be provided without any difficulty or any sensible effect on the exchanges. This, gentlemen, is all I have to say to you; and I now move "That the report of the directors and balance-sheet and the auditors' report, now presented to the meeting, be received, approved, and adopted.

Mr. Murray Robertson seconded the motion.

Mr. Richardson said that at some previous meetings he had occasion to criticise and find fault, but he did not regret the action he then took, because he thought it had borne good fruit. It now gave him all the greater pleasure to support the board in the course which they had recently adopted. He thought the action which was taken outside the board of directors two or three years ago had had the effect of causing the board to consider their position, and the course of action which it was best they should take. He was very glad to see that they were adhering to the principle of exchange banking, and had given up the practice of speculation—that was to say, speculation in silver and in rupee paper. They had reduced the rupee paper to a very moderate amount, but they still held some of the 4½ per cent. paper, but no one could find fault with that. The directors had adopted the right course to put the bank in a proper position; and if they adhered to the principle of exchange banking, in all probability the future of the bank was very much assured. (Cheers.) As regarded the bad debts, which in the last year amounted to about £30,000, it was a considerable amount, but it was inseparable from Indian banking; therefore he would not be too critical about a loss of this kind. The directors were now pursuing the legitimate business of Indian banking; and if they went on as they were now doing probably in twelve or eighteen months the directors would be able to report to the shareholders that the capital of the bank was intact. (Hear, hear.) They were going on very well at present. If they continued to pay not more than 5 per cent. dividend until they got the capital intact and increased the reserve fund, probably in the course of a few years they would be able to reinstate the reserve fund at the amount at which it originally stood, namely, £200,000, and when they reached that position they might, he hoped, pay a dividend of 10 to 12 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Hurst thought the report, on the whole, was very satisfactory. He was pleased to find the reserve fund had increased to £50 000). This was a small reserve at present, but if they went on increasing it in a few years more they would again raise it to 25 per cent. of the capital. He thought it would be well if the item of bad and doubtful debts were given separate, so the shareholders would be able to see precisely the amount of the "bad debts," and also of the "doubtful debts." One of the greatest proofs of good banking was when things were done so well that there were no bad debts. It would be well for the directors to look closely into this matter, and make as few bad debts as possible. The expenses of management seemed to him a large sum, and he hoped there would be judicious economy exercised, and as great a reduction as possible made in the expenses until the bank got into a better position. He thought they were going on extremely well; they must be satisfied with getting 5 per cent, for three or four years longer, and then he hoped they would be able to go on their former footing. It was satisfactory to find that the rupee paper had diminished. (Hear. hear)

Mr. Marsden said he thoroughly endorsed what Mr. Richardson had said regarding the wise change which had taken place in the management of the bank. They had a chief manager whose courtesy and great ability were universally admitted; they had a chairman of whom any bank or any great institution might well be proud. This meeting was to him one of great and exceptional pleasure. He was one of the oldest and largest shareholders, and he considered it was their duty to support the directors on the present occasion, and to their utmost to increase the prosperity of the bank by every means in their power. Regarding the capital, he said it was not quite correct to say that it was fixed abroad at par, because such was not actually the case. He hoped they would increase the reserve fund until they could transfer from that fund the amount of £135,000, and so completely cover the deficiency. The charter would expire on the 15th December, 1888, and they did not want to go for an Act of Parliament, or to register under the Limited Liability Act, but they wanted to go with a clean balance-sheet, and get a model charter, and continue as they were now. He thought they were making good progress, and no one more thoroughly appreciated it than himself.

A Shareholder asked whether the bank was involved in any of the failures which had occurred since the commencement of the year.

The Chairman: There is no intention whatever, gentlemen, that there should be any misunderstanding as regards the position of our capital. Mr. Marsden employs a verbal criticism when he says people do not understand what "fixed abroad at par" means. I may say that when the word "par" is used it is a colloquial word, and I think is pretty generally understood to mean 2s. per rupee. There is only a part of our exchange fixed in countries where the rupee is the current coin of the country. Part of our capital is fixed in the Straits, and part of it is fixed in China. If we were to alter the balance-sheet, we should have to say fixed in India at 2s., in the Straits at 4s. 6d., and in Shanghai at 6s. I have explained five or six times from this chair that our capital is not intact; that our capital has been depreciated by the fall in the value of silver, and what we are endeavouring to do is to build up a reserve fund to equal at least the depreciation in our capital; and after that we shall go on to build up a reserve over and above the amount required to cover the depreciation by silver—a reserve against the ordinary business of the bank. We are very much obliged to Mr. Richardson for the good advice he has given us, and I hope we shall profit by it. He made some remarks about our bad debts and the amount we had to write off last year as very large. We have written off £11,000 in this last half-year, and we wrote off £19,000 before. The bad debts of the last half-year were of quite an exceptional character, as I explained from this chair on that occasion. To use a vulgar term, we were swindled by these people, who took our money and pretended they had securities in their possession against which we made advances, and the securities were non-existent. Of course we shall be very glad indeed if we can carry on a business without making bad debts. There is an old French proverb that you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs; and so it is in eastern banking—if you carry on an extensive banking business you must lay your account to make a certain amount of bad debts. Unfortunately Eastern banking is attended with far more risk than banking in London. There was a gentleman who asked whether the bank had made any bad debts since the turn of the year. We have made a bad debt of

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£3,000 to £4,000 by the failure of Martin, Dyce, and Co. I should probably mention that the chief manager, in reply to some inquiries made of him by certain shareholders, stated that we had made no bad debt by this firm. We had reason to believe that was so, because the telegram we received from Batavia (it was a local advance made by the Batavia branch) was read to intimate that the bank was fully covered. Since that we have received our letters, and we find that it is not so, and that the bank will probably make a loss of £3,000 to £4,000. As to the other failures, I believe we have a bill running for £1,400 or £1,500 accepted by A. M. Gillespie and Co., but we do not expect any loss. The chief manager tells me it will be withdrawn by the drawers. In the failure in Shanghai, Benjamin, I think the name was, we made no loss—we were absolutely clear. In fact, up to the present time the bad debts for the half-year are small, quite unimportant, with the exception of that of Martin, Dyce, and Co., which I have just mentioned, which, as I said before, we hope will not exceed £3,000. I do not think I have anything else to refer to.

A Shareholder: Will you tell us the amount of rupee paper which has been sold since the commencement of the year?

The Chairman: We have sold about £115,000 of rupee paper since the turn of the year and it has as nearly as possible realised the price at which it was adjusted on the 31st December.

The Shareholder: Will the chairman kindly say what is the value of our shares subject to depreciation?

The Chairman: It depends on the sum which you write off on the depreciation of our capital. If you take our capital paid up to be worth 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, that means that our capital is depreciated to the extent of £132,812, against which we have a reserve of £50,000; so that the actual depreciation of our capital is £82,812 which is under £3 per share, after crediting the reserve. I think Mr. Marsden will bear out that calculation.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put and carried.

Mr. J. Murray-Robertson moved the re-election of Mr. E. J. Daniell and Mr. J. N. Bullen as directors.

Mr. J. A. Maitland seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Murray-Robertson, Mr. Thomas Scott (of Messrs. Guthrie and Co., of Singapore), was elected a director of the bank in the room of Mr. George Garden Nicol, resigned.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Nelson, Mr. George Christian and Mr. Frederick Tendron were re-elected auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Marsden, a cordial vote of thanks passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting broke up.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB SPRING REGATTA.

Starter ......A. C. WESTALL, Esq.
Umpire ......J. F. CHEETHAM, Esq.

There having been considerable apathy evinced this year in reference to the Regatta, the programme only consisted of one event, namely a race between two club eights. After this had been rowed, an effort was made to have a second event with three tub-fours, but the energy of the rowers was not equal to the occasion and the race did not come off. It is usual to hold the Regatta on the Soochow Creek, but as the racing was neither worthy of the name of regatta nor of being rowed over the regular course, the scene was tranferred to the Huangpoo, the course being from Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s shears to Shaw's Godowns, a stake boat marking the starting and winning places. The river was smoother than it is sometimes on the Soochow Creek, and the tide was running ebb, so that the rowers had no obstacles to contend with. Blue having won inside place, the boats at the word "Go," started well together and there was not much difference in the stroke of the crews of the two boats, Blue pulling about 36 strokes a minute and Red and Blue one or two less, Blue eventually winning by about ¾ length. Both crews rowed very quietly.

1.—Blue.	2.—Red and Blue.
Bow—C. W. Ure.	Bow—J. W. Callaway.
2—G. M. Byres.	2—E. B. Skottowe.
3—C. Möller.	3—B. G. Hillier.
4—C. Rudolph.	4—W. Davies.
5—M. Röhde.	5—J. McKee.
6—E. Tomlin.	6—J. Baird.
7—W. Buchanan.	7—E. Bois.
Stroke—R. M. Campbell.	Stroke—C. J. Dudgeon.
Cox—W. M. Dowdall.	Cox—J. Hall.

There was no prize given the victors however received three cheers from the vanquished as ample reward for their success.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The Shanghai Yacht Club opened the racing season of 1884 on Saturday, the 24th inst., with a regatta, of which the following was the programme:—

Handicap race for yachts belonging to members of the Club. Prize $20. Entrance fee, $3.

Start at 11.30 a.m. according to sailing regulation (1), from an imaginary line between the *Yuenfah* and the signal station at Pootung; sail up river; round a stake boat moored off Sakong Creek, keeping it on the port hand in rounding, and return, finishing across the starting line. If the Committee deem it expedient to postpone the race, No. 7 will be hoisted instead of the starting flag. If any yacht arrives after dark, she is to sail close enough to the *Yuenfah* to report arrival.

HANDICAP.

Clutha allows	*Undine*	.... 3⅓	min.
,, ,,	*Louise*	.... 8⅓	,,
,, ,,	*Fairy*	 9	,,
,, ,,	*Thistle*	............13⅓	,,
,, ,,	*Ariadne*	.........14⅓	,,
,, ,,	*Arrow*	40	,,

Of the seven yachts that were handicapped for the Regatta, only the *Undine*, *Fairy* and *Thistle* competed for the prize, the others, either not having completed their preparations for racing, or their owners were engaged in the Cricket Match or Rowing Regatta. The *Arrow*, one of the finest yachts in the fleet, received a large handicap allowance on account of her up-country rig, with which she will probably be raced this season. The weather was lovely, with a good sailing breeze from W.S.W., and a strong flood tide, as the flag was hoisted preparatory to the start, which flag according to the sailing regulations should have been hauled down within five minutes as the signal for crossing the line. It was, however, kept flying for over six minutes, which was unfortunate for the *Fairy*, whose skipper counting on the flag being hauled down at the proper time, brought her up to the scratch, and passing the line, had to go back against the tide, and take a fresh start. After the signal was made, the *Thistle* got away with the lead at 11h. 37m. 04s. followed by the *Undine* at 11h. 37m. 15s., and the *Fairy* at 11h. 39m. 13s.

With a leading wind, the yachts stretched through the shipping, keeping their relative positions, but soon after rounding the junks, and entering the Arsenal Reach, where the wind was ahead, the *Undine* passed the *Thistle* and took first place. The *Fairy* on entering the Reach, was favoured by the wind, and made a long stretch without tacking, which brought her well up to the leading yachts. In the Pagoda Reach, the *Thistle* sailing, and handled uncommonly well, regained the lead, only to lose it again soon after, while the *Fairy* drew up until the three yachts were close together and soon after she passed the *Thistle*. The *Undine* not having shipped her racing centreboard, was at a disadvantage in the reaches where the wind was ahead, but running off the wind, she was up to her usual form, as long as the breeze held good. The stake boat was reached and rounded by the

	h.	m.	s.
Undine at	1.00	47	00
Fairy ,, ...	1.00	47	35
Thistle ,, ...	1.00	48	00

and as the yachts hauled in to the river bank, out of the current which still ran flood, they set balloon jibs for the run home. The *Undine* at first drew slowly away from the *Fairy* and *Thistle*, and for a time her crew were hopeful of her winning the race, but the wind fell light and variable, and at times died away altogether, so that frequently while one yacht would be going at a good pace, the others would be lying becalmed. The *Thistle* managed to pass the *Fairy*, but was repassed by the latter, and at Tunkadoo all three yachts were within fifty yards of each other drifting homewards with the tide. On entering the Shanghai Reach, clearing the junks, a light breeze was felt, and the *Fairy* and *Thistle* being to windward, drew ahead of the *Undine*, the yachts crossing the line at the finish as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
The *Fairy* at	5.00	5.00	50
,, *Thistle* ,, ...	5.00	6.00	00
,, *Undine* ,, ...	5.00	6.00	40

The *Fairy* made the shortest time over the course, but the *Thistle* won the race on time allowance as per appended record.

Yatchs.	Allowance.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
	m.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Undine ..	0	11 37 15	5 6 40	5 29 25	5 29 25
Fairy	5½	11 39 13	5 5 50	5 26 37	5 21 07
Thistle ..	9⅚	11 37 4	5 6 00	5 28 56	5 19 06

S.V.C. SPRING RIFLE COMPETITION.

Thursday, 22nd May.

S.—THE "RUNNING MAN" PRIZE.—Presented by the Insurance Agents of Shanghai. Range—200 yards. Entrance Fee, $1.00. Four Prizes—Divided as in Competition No. 1. Competitors will fire as many shots as possible at the "Running Man" Target as it crosses and re-crosses twice. Value of hits:—Body, 3; Head and Legs, 2; Ricochet hits to score.

This prize was shot for on Thursday morning, the firing being at the "Running Man." Range, 200 yards. Captain Lanning and Trooper Ruff each scored 24 points, but as the latter made the highest number of hits with the fewest shots, he has been placed at the head of the list; the first and second prizes therefore fall to Trooper Ruff and Captain Lanning. Corporal Buchanan took the third prize, with 23, and Corporal Robinson the fourth, with 21 points.

	No. of Shots.	Hits.	Body.	Head or Legs.	Total Points.
Troop. Ruff	10	9	6	3	24
Capt. Lanning	12	8	8	..	24
Corp. Buchanan	12	9	5	4	23
,, Robinson	11	8	5	3	21
Priv. Dowley	11	6	5	1	17
,, Brown........	10	6	5	1	17
Corp. Roberts	12	7	2	5	16
Lieut. Bright	12	5	5	..	15
Corp. Pereira	11	5	5	..	15
Priv. Valentine	10	5	4	1	14
,, Hodge	10	5	4	1	14
,, Loam	12	6	1	5	13
Sergt. Hall	11	5	3	2	13
,, Little	11	5	..	5	10
Corp. Gratton	12	5	..	5	10
Priv. Algar	11	5	..	5	10
,, Gutterres	9	4	2	2	10
,, Delgado	12	4	1	3	9
,, Cushny	8	3	2	1	8
,, Ure	9	3	2	1	8
,, Gould	12	3	2	1	8
,, Twigg	12	3	1	2	7

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Sergt. Vieira	11	3	..	3	6
Priv. Wheen	10	2	..	2	4
,, V. B. de Souza.	9	2	..	2	4
Sergt. Bowman	7	1	1	..	3
,, Latty	12	1	1	..	3

Friday, 23rd May.

9.—The Carbine Prize.—Presented by Members of the Shanghai Light Horse and S.V.A. For Carbines only. Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Entrance Fee, $1.00. Open to Members of the Shanghai Light Horse and S.V.A. only. Four Prizes—Divided as in Competition No. 1. Handicap—Winners of a First Prize in a Carbine Competition, 5 points; Winners of a Second Prize, 3 points.

This prize was competed for on Friday morning. Trooper Ruff made the highest score, but declined to accept the first prize. Sergeant Latty, who made the next highest score therefore took the first prize, Gunners Moffat the 2nd, Knight the 3rd, and Jeffrey the 4th.

Saturday, 24th May.

10.—The Consolation Prize.—Ranges—200 and 500 yards. A forced entry of $1 from competitors in all competitions except No. 2. Open to all competitors at this Meeting who have not won a Prize (including those in Competition No. 2, provided they specially enter for this event.) Four Prizes. —A subscription of $2 from each winner of a First Prize during this Meeting, and of $1 *from each winner of a Second Prize*, added to the Entrance Fees, the whole being divided as in Competition No. 1.

This, the closing event of the meeting, was shot for on Saturday. Twenty-six competitors presented themselves at the range, and the weather was favourable for shooting. Priv. Gurney won the first prize with 54 points, and Priv. Algar, Corp. Jones, and Priv. Carion second, third, and fourth prizes respectively. Appended is the score over forty :—

	200 yards.	Total.	500 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Corp. Gurney	4444443	—27	3335535	—27	54
Priv. Algar	4045544	—26	5424543	—27	53
Corp. Jones	4434444	—27	5454422	—26	53
Priv. F. Carion	4544355	—30	4325530	—22	52
,, Delgado	3434544	—27	2444324	—23	50
,, Taylor	3433444	—25	4252245	—24	49
,, Loam	3534334	—25	4235334	—24	49
Sergt. Bowman	3543442	—25	r254234	—20	45
Priv. Goodfellow	2244330	—18	3254543	—26	44
,, Twigg	3423424	—22	4224242	—20	42
,, Wheen	4204240	—16	2335453	—25	41
,, Gutterres	3243445	—25	0332233	—16	41

CRICKET.

S.C.C. v. H.B.M.'s FLEET.

The Queen's Birthday was an appropriate day for a meeting between the cricketers of the British Navy and the local Club. The day was fine and the ground was in excellent condition. Twelve Batsmen from the *Audacious, Curaçoa, Cleopatra* and *Espoir* were on the ground at 11 o'clock, showing an excellent example in punctuality to the Shanghai Cricketers; and as it is not every day that the Club have a chance of meeting so strong a team from outside their own ranks, it was arranged to play with sides of twelve instead of the regulation number of eleven, the Rev. J. C. Hoare, of Ningpo, being invited to take a bat on behalf of the landsmen. The Naval team, being all in attendance, took the field, and Latham and Fulford went to the wickets. The Club team was a tolerably strong one, although the names of three or four of the best players were absent from the list; and some surprise was felt when wicket after wicket fell before the swift bowling of Owens and the slow underhand of Captain Pearson until five wickets were down for fifteen runs, when G. T. How, and F. Anderson, two hard hitters, made a better stand, thirty-two runs being registered before How allowed one of Pearson's slows to pass on to his wicket, having made 19 runs. F. Anderson played well, and put together 28, and A. G. Smith also did well, contributing 19 to the score. At about half-past twelve, the cricketers adjourned to tiffin, and on play being resumed, the wickets again fell rapidly until A. Veitch was splendidly caught out by Lieut. de Robeck and the eleventh wicket was down for only 86 runs.

The fielding of the Navy was good, although some rather easy catches were missed. The destructiveness of Captain Pearson's slow bowling was perhaps partly owing to the fact that the local cricketers are somewhat out of practice in facing this kind of bowling, as the Club appears to possess only one under-hand bowler at the present time, and he has only just returned after somewhat lengthy absence. There appeared to be a general impression among the members of Mr. Latham's team that Capt. Pearson would not be quite so successful on a second trial, and perhaps therefore the Navy did well, in spite of the Captain's success, to institute a change of bowlers when the Club subsequently commenced a second innings. Captain Pearson, it will be seen, took four wickets for 36 runs, beating by a very small fraction Owens' five wickets for 46 runs.

Captain Pearson and Lieut. de Robeck went first to the wickets for the Navy, and put together 14 runs before de Robeck was splendidly caught out by Bell-Irving at long-leg. Captain Pearson put together 20 runs before he also went out from a remarkably long catch by Bell-Irving. Messrs. Comber, Wheeler and Hodder were put out pretty rapidly, and the hopes of the Shanghai cricketers begun to revive; but a fine stand was then made by Viscount Dursley and T. Owens, the former playing carefully, and the latter hitting hard and putting runs together briskly. Viscount Dursley made the fine score of 34 before he was unfortunately run out, and Owens put together nineteen. The rest of the wickets fell quickly, but before the eighth wicket fell, the Navy had made sure of their victory on the first innings, and when the eleventh wicket fell, they had put together 102, leaving them victors on a single innings by 16 runs.

The fielding of the Club was good throughout, Bell-Irving especially distinguishing himself by three fine catches. Fulford succeeded in taking four wickets for 47 runs, and Latham, who bowled only sixteen balls, two wickets for five runs.

The Club then went in for a second innings, and made a much better show than on their first appearance, 115 runs having been put together, with three wickets still to fall, when the stumps were drawn at six o'clock, Messrs. F. Anderson and G. T. How, who were then at the wickets appearing in good form and likely to remain in for some time. Fulford had made the fine score of 37 when he was run out, having all but reached his ground. His score included two or three fine hits for four and one for five. Latham also rendered good service, making 20 runs before being bowled by Owens.

The second innings being unfinished, the result is thus a victory for the Navy on the first innings. The full score was as follows :—

S. C. C.

T. Latham, b. Owens	4
H. E. Fulford, run out	2
W. H. Tottie, b. Owens	2
G. T. How, b. Pearson	19
W. C. Murray, b Pearson	0
A. Burrows, b. Pearson	0
A. G. Smith, run out	19
Rev. J. C. Hoare, c. Pearson, b Owens	0
F. Anderson, b. Owens	28
J. J. Bell-Irving, b. Pearson	5
A. Veitch, c. de Robeck, b. Owens	2
R. Macgregor, not out	1
Extras	4
Total....	86

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	8	9	15	15	32	35	66	80	84	86

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Captain Pearson..	80	36	5	4	0
T. Owens..	83	46	3	5	0

H.B.M.'s Fleet.

Captain Pearson, Bell-Irving, b. Murray	20
H. de Robeck, c. Bell-Irving, b. Fulford	2
A. P. Comber, b. Fulford	3
C. Wheeler, run out	1
R. C. Hodder, c. Fulford, b. Smith	7
Viscount Dursley, run out	34
T. Owens, b. Latham	15
F. G. Stopford, b. Fulford	4
P. Walter, c. Bell-Irving, b. Fulford	4
W. Lumsden, not out	7
H. B Harper, run out	0
A. T. Hunt, c. Murray, b. Latham	0
Extras	5
Total....	102

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	19	24	27	37	67	74	89	95	100	102

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
H. E. Fulford ..	135	47	7	4	0
R. Macgregor	50	20	2	0	1
W. C. Murray....	45	10	3	1	1
A. G. Smith	15	11	0	1	0
T. Latham	16	5	0	2	1
W. H. Tottie	30	4	3	0	0

S.C.C.—2nd Innings.

T. Latham, b. Owens	20
J. J. Bell-Irving, b. Owens	0
W. H. Tottie, run out	11
H. E. Fulford, run out	37
A. Burrows, b. Hodder	5
Rev. J. C. Hoare, c. and b. de Robeck	14
A. Veitch, c. Pearson, b. Comber	4
F. Anderson, not out	13
A. G. Smith, c. de Robeck, b. Owens	3
G. T. How, not out	3
R. Macgregor, did not bat	
W. C. Murray, ,, ,,	
Extras	5
Total....	115

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	15	43	53	83	87	93	104

Bowling Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
T. Owens.....	80	50	2	3	0
H. de Rebeck ..	75	26	2	1	0
R. C. Hodder....	25	13	1	1	0
F. G. Stopford ..	35	21	1	1	0

TIENTSIN SPRING RACE MEETING.

First Day,

Friday, 23rd May, 1884.

The meeting was postponed till to-day, rain having fallen during the night. The course, notwithstanding the postponement, was very heavy.

1.—Tzu-chu-lin Stakes.—Value Tls. 50. —Half-a-mile.—Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Grange's dun *Spur* (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 1
,, Muff's grey *Goloobok* (Mr. Kruger) ... 2
,, Grant's black *Lias* (Mr. Dickinson) ... 3

Time, 64s. Won by a neck.

2.—Maiden Plate.—Value Tls. 100.—One Mile.—For Ponies that have never run before.—Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Random's white *Saxon* (Mr. Reynell) . 1
,, James's skewbald *Eglinton* (Mr. Dickinson) } 2
,, Grange's dun *Birkie* (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 3

Paragon and *Sifka* also ran. Won by two lengths. Time, 2m. 15s.

3.—Spring Cup.—Value Tls. 75.—One mile and a quarter.—Winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Irwin's grey *Fandango* (Mr. Reynell)... 1
,, Grant's black *Swift* (Mr. Dickinson)... 2
,, Ballauf's grey *Parcival* (Mr. Kruger).. 3

Spree also ran. Time, 2m. 52s. Won easily.

4.—Peiho Stakes.—Value Tls. 75.—Three quarters of a mile.—Winners at this meeting 8 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Julius's spot *Bacninh* (Mr. Kruger)..... 1
,, Grange's dun *Spur* (8-lbs. extra), (Mr. W. H. Forbes)..... } 2
,, Muff's s'bald *Oberon* (Mr. Wrey)..... 3

Eglinton, Shaloon and *Sifka* also ran. Won easily.—Time, 1m. 38s.

5.—Northern Cup.—Value Tls. 75. One mile and a half.—Winners at this meeting of one race 5 lbs., of more 7 lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Hatch's ch'nut, *Dreamland* (Mr. W. H. Forbes)..... } 1
,, Irwin's grey *Fandango* (5-lbs. extra), (Mr. Reynell) ..... } 2
,, Ballauf's grey *Parcival* (Mr. Dickinson)..... } 3

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Swift and *Berkie* also ran. Won by a length.—Time, 3m. 34½s.

SECOND DAY,
Saturday, 24th May, 1884

Weather beautiful and course in magnificent condition.

1.—GRIFFIN STAKES.—Value Taels 75.—One mile and a quarter.—For ponies that have never ran before this meeting.—Previous winners 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tael 5.

Mr. Julius's spotted *Bacninh* (7lbs. extra), (Mr. Kruger) 1
,, Random's white *Saxon* (7lbs. extra), (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 2
,, Muff's bay *Nondescript* (Mr. Wrey) ... 3

Eglinton and *Sifka* also ran. Won by a neck. Time, 2m. 5s.

2.—RUSSIAN CUP.—Presented by A. D. Startseff, Esq.—Two Miles.—To be won at two consecutive meetings by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner.—The winner at each meeting to receive Taels 50 from the Race fund, until the Cup is finally won.—Entrance Taels 5.

Mr. Irwin's grey *Fandango* (Mr. Reynell)... 1
,, Hatch's ch'nut *Dreamland* (Mr. W. H. Forbes)..... 2
,, Grange's dun *Birkie* (Mr. Dickinson) ... 3

Spree also ran. Won easily. Time, 4m. 42½s.

3.—MONGOL CUP.—Value Taels 75.—Three quarters of a mile.—Winners of one race 5lbs., more 8lbs. extra.—Entrance Taels 5.

Mr. Julius's spot. *Bacninh* (8lbs. extra), (Mr. Kruger) 1
,, Grant's blk. *Lias* (Mr. Dickinson) 2
,, Random's white *Saxon* (5lbs. extra), (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 3

Oberon and *Sifka* also ran. Won easily. Time, 1m. 36s.

4.—TAOTAI'S CUP.—Presented by H.E. the Taotai.—Value $100.—One Mile.—Winners of one race 5lbs., of more 8lbs. extra.—Entrance Taels 5.

Mr. Grange's dun *Spur* (5lbs. extra), (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 1
,, Muff's ch'nut *Paragon* (Mr. Kruger) ... 2
,, Ballauf's grey *Parcival* (Mr. Reynell).. 3

Swift also ran. Won by a nose. Time, 2m. 5s.

5.—TIENTSIN STAKES.—A forced entry of Taels 5 each for all ponies entered at this meeting.—First pony to receive 75%, Second 25%.—No penalties.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Irwin's grey *Fandango* (Mr. Reynell) . 1
,, Hatch's ch'nut *Dreamland* (Mr. W. H. Forbes) 2
,, Muff's bay *Nondescript* (Mr. Wrey) ... 3

Lias and *Sifka* also race.—Won easily.—Time, 4m. 06s.

Correspondence.

NATIONALITY AND JURISDICTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—There are a few observations which I should like to add to the remarks that I have recently addressed to you on the subject of jurisdiction. In the first place there are two things to be specially noted. One is, that the whole and sole responsibility rests upon the Court in regard to its exercise of jurisdiction, and none whatever upon the person in regard to whom it is exercised; in other words, the whole burden of proof that the jurisdiction is well founded rests upon the Court. The other is, that the discovery as to nationality is very easy and simple. Now suppose that the British Court tries, convicts, and sentences a person to a term of imprisonment, and that after the sentence the person brings to the notice of the Court the fact that he is not a British subject. What must happen? Why the person must undoubtedly be released, and in that case the proceedings will have been a farce from beginning to end, for which the Court will have been responsible. Suppose that the person should be a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, and that the British Court should endeavour by force to carry its sentence into effect, is it not clear that an application to the Turkish Minister in London would quickly produce an order from the Foreign Office for an enquiry into the facts of the case, and if the fact of Turkish nationality was established, for the immediate release of the person? If the enquiry should show that the *proper* steps to discover nationality had not taken by the Court, the subsequent proceedings would probably be unpleasant for that Court; and if any reliance should be placed upon the argument that the person in question had not objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, or claimed a different nationality, until after the sentence, it would be found that such an argument was utterly devoid of any weight, and that it would be held to be for the Court to show cause why it had exercised jurisdiction. The method of discovering the true answer to the question of British nationality being, in nearly every, if not every conceivable case, so easy, there is no such thing as a *primâ facie* case, and facts like the absence of objection at first, or of registration at the British Consulate are incidents having no bearing upon the responsibility of the Court to be clear as to the ground of its jurisdiction before attempting to exercise it. The additional facts, viz., that the British Court here has no territorial jurisdiction; and that whenever a plaintiff, or prosecutor, is not a British subject, the Court compels him, at the commencement of proceedings, to give security for costs, and sometimes for damages also, because it has no jurisdiction over him; show that the Court here is always more or less put upon enquiry as to this essential fact at the very first, and it is obviously of much greater urgency and importance in criminal cases than in civil ones.

Your obedient servant,
GANG WARILY.

Shanghai, 26th May.

THE MIXED COURT.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It is pretty certain that something must be done, and that quickly, to purify the action of that anomalistic tribunal the Mixed Court. Mr. Huang deserves the thanks of the community for having afforded a crucial test of the state of degradation to which the professed administration of justice can fall. A radical reform which will for the future prevent the exhibition of eccentricities such as those to which the present incumbent of the office of magistrate is subject, is needed, and should be carried out with no sparing hand. First of all the army of yamên runners who infest the purlieus of the Court, and make all attempts at purity impossible, should be summarily dismissed, and all orders of the Court be carried out by constables appointed by the Consuls and paid regular salaries by the Municipal Council. Secondly, an official whose business it should be to issue and stamp all warrants issuing from the Court should be similarly appointed and paid. It would be an advantage that he should be an European, as more directly subject to law in case of any malfaisance. Thirdly, the Chinese magistrate should sit as Assessor and have the right of appeal, but all judgments of the Court should be pronounced by the foreign Judge. It is hopeless to try by persuasion to keep a man right who has no idea of law otherwise than his own private opinion at the moment. In such a course law is but caprice; and as we may expect in the future many magistrates of the calibre of Mr. Huang it is well to avoid the necessity of "scenes" in the Court for the future. Fourthly, the action of the provincial officials in the cases of Si-yung and the other detectives has shown that the actuating motive of their conduct is a desire to obstruct, and if possible put an end to, the well-being and good order of the Settlements. When men accused of a crime on evidence such as no civilised Court would listen to are hurried off in chains, kept for months without trial in a filthy prison, and tortured to extort confession of crimes never committed, and forced to inculpate others, it is time to insist that all crimes committed within the Settlements shall be tried within the Settlements, and in the presence of some foreign official of adequate rank. Only one reason can be alleged against this proposal, which is in no wise derogatory to the dignity of the official whose turn it may be to preside, and that is the impossibility of using torture to extort confessions or support trumped-up charges.

I am, Sir,
A RATEPAYER INTERESTED IN THE
GOOD ORDER OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

Shanghai, 23rd May.

CHINESE FIENDISHNESS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In one of your recent issues you mention the just indignation manifested by a "barbarian" on seeing a rat, previously steeped in kerosene oil, set on fire; an incident only too common among the Chinese. Cruelty often begets its own reward. Here is a case in point. The circumstances are even more aggravated than in the case you mentioned.

A mock-silver-paper maker who has, or rather *had*, a shop in the principal street of this city, caught a rat the other day. He immediately nailed its four feet to the floor, and after soaking it well with kerosene set fire to it. The poor creature in its agony tore itself from the nails and rushed away upstairs, where it darted into the midst of a large quantity of paper stored there. The place was of course at once in a blaze. Fortunately it was midday, so that the fire which otherwise would undoubtedly have destroyed a large area of valuable property was soon subdued. The paper-maker's shop and two others adjoining on the right were however burnt to the ground, and the wonder is that a large kerosene store adjoining on the left was not also fired. If it had been you may imagine what a conflagration we should have had.

In this case, at any rate, the biter was bitten, and right severely too.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. S.

Wenchow, 24th May.

[There should be a law, by which every perpetrator of such fiendish wickedness should be treated in precisely the same manner as his victim. No other penalty would meet the case.—ED.]

Miscellaneous.

STRANDING OF THE STEAMER "POSANG."

The *Hoihow*, Captain Varden, from Swatow, arrived at Woosung on Wednesday night, and at her wharf yesterday morning, and reported the stranding of the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer *Posang*, Captain Irvine, from Hongkong to Shanghai *viâ* Swatow. The *Posang* left Swatow about two hours ahead of the *Hoihow*, but the latter vessel appears to have made better time, for off the Haeshins the *Posang* was only a little way ahead. A fog having set in, the *Hoihow* anchored S.S.W. of Tongting from 1.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. on the 27th. She then made for Steep Island, when she saw the *Posang* showing signals of distress. The *Posang*

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was then on the N.E. side of a rock about one mile south of the Fisherman group of Islands and about four miles distant from Steep Island. It appears that the *Posang* struck on the rock during a dense fog at 3.15 on the morning of the 27th instant, as, owing to the fog, Steep Island light could not be seen. Captain Varden had his boats lowered, and sent them with the Chief Officer to see if he could render any assistance. When the *Hoihow* first saw the stranded steamer it was soon after noon, and she stood by for the rest of the day and took off a number of passengers, mails and treasure; but she was not able to take them all that day, as thick weather set in, so she steamed in shore and anchored for the night. On the following morning, she got up steam, returned to the *Posang*, and took off the remainder of the passengers and Mr. R. Craig, the Chief Engineer, finally leaving for Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 20th. The passengers were Mr. Johnston and Miss Mitchell, and about seventy-five Chinese, and the treasure consisted of six boxes. The *Hoihow* also brought up four of the *Posang's* boats. On her way up, she met the *Seewo* off Bonham at noon on Wednesday and reported the accident to the *Posang*, and Captain Mitchell then proceeded to her assistance. Where the *Posang* now is, is a ledge of rocks with about seven fathoms of water off it, though it is only the fore part of the vessel that is ashore, there being apparently plenty of water under her stern. Right in front of the bow is a steep rock, and the vessel is close to it. The fore compartment is full of water, but the *Posang* is a strong ship, and her water tight compartments have prevented the water running aft. We believe it is not known in Shanghai how much she is damaged, as the injury is well below the water line; but the tide at high water flows over her main deck forward.

Yesterday afternoon the tugboat *Fuhlee*, with pumping gear, and towing the *Flodden*, proceeded to the stranded vessel. Mr. Craig, with Mr. Armstrong of the Old Dock, went in her.

In the morning a telegram was received from Hongkong stating that the *Posang* had been lost, and asking for particulars. This probably was the result of some telegram that had been sent from Shanghai earlier in the morning, when it became known that the vessel had gone ashore. When the *Hoihow* left, there were hundreds of boats round the *Posang* waiting their opportunity to loot the vessel.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1884.

Before Sir RICHARD TEMPLE KENNIE, *Chief Justice.*

W. SAUNDERS v. F. H. BELL.

The hearing of this case was resumed from the 17th March. The Plaintiff, who is the leaseholder of certain premises facing the Soochow Creek, claimed that the foreshore in front of his premises was included in the demise to him, and that he had also acquired by long usage a right to use this foreshore and a landing place; and he prayed that the defendant, who is the registered owner of the property, might be ordered to remove the piling and other obstructions which he had placed upon and in front of the said foreshore and premises, to pay to the plaintiff Tls. 100 for damages, and to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. C. DOWDALL appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. E. WAINEWRIGHT for the defendant.

A Chinese witness who gave the name of Yü was called by Mr. Dowdall.

His LORDSHIP suggested that it would greatly expedite matters if the Rev. Dr. Yates, who was present in anticipation of being called as a witness for the plaintiff, would act as interpreter. Dr. Yates consented to act as interpreter.

Yü was accordingly examined through Dr. Yates.

Mr. DOWDALL—What is his official position?

Dr. YATES—He is connected with the Shanghai Magistrate's office.

Anything to do with managing water? Is he in the department of the Magistrate's office where they manage the water-ways?—He knows something about water, but he is not in that department.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—About what?—about drinking water?

Mr. DOWDALL—About the regulations as to water-ways.

(To Dr. Yates)—Will you ask him if he knows anything about the law regarding water-ways?

Dr. YATES—He says he knows Chinese law.

Mr. DOWDALL—When accretions occur on the banks of a tidal creek, do they belong to the owner of the adjoining land, or to whom do they belong? How is it got possession of by anybody? Does the owner pay taxes for it, and generally what rights has he to it?

Dr. YATES—The witness gives his answer as applicable to the Chinese and also as applicable to the Foreign Settlement. When there is any accretion of land the man who owns the water-frontage has the right to the accretion. He must go to the magistrate and register and pay a nominal tax.—The owner of a lot has the right to any accretion on his frontage; but he must go to the magistrate's office and register. When he makes his registry and gets his certificate of the extension of his land he must pay a tax on it; but it is comparatively a nominal tax; it is not the same as for available land, until the accretion is appropriated—used.

His LORDSHIP—It is nominal in the first instance?

Dr. YATES—Yes, in the first instance, or until it is appropriated—utilized; then he must pay the full tax. When it is raised sufficiently high to be used for building or other purposes, then he pays more.

Mr. DOWDALL—Suppose that the land up to the Creek was held by someone other than the owner, under a lease, and that the tenant had been in possession for a long time—say twenty years,—and there were ten more years to run. Who would then be entitled to go on this foreshore?

His LORDSHIP—You ask him, in point of fact, whether the landlord or the tenant would be entitled to this foreshore?

Mr. DOWDALL.—Yes.

Dr. YATES—He says the man who has a lease of the property would have control of it to the end of his term.

Mr. DOWDALL—If a footpath in China is used for a term of twenty years without interruption, can the owner of the land across which the footpath goes shut it up at will?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I do not think you should put the words into his mouth.

Mr. DOWDALL—Very well. I will put it in this way. How long does it take to give the public a right of way over a footpath?

Dr. YATES—He says that when a road is made and used for any term of years in China they cannot shut it up, if it is yielded.

Mr. DOWDALL—How long would the public require to use a road before they satisfied the authorities that they had got possession of it?—He says that a road that is a road cannot be stopped up, after being used. But if it is a made road, a family road, a road to water, made for convenience, it can be shut up at any time. He says there is no time. A thing is known as a road, or it is known as not a road.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—That is precisely similar to English law. No length of time is necessary to dedicate a way to the public.

Mr. DOWDALL—Put it this way to him. Suppose a man lets a piece of land to me near the water his own land coming between the land he lets to me and the water; and for twenty years he allows me regularly to go over his piece of land which is between the land let to me and the water. Should I acquire any right to continue to go over that land till the end of my lease or up to any time; or can the landlord shut it up and prevent my having access to the water during the remainder of the lease?

Dr. YATES—He says the tenant could not be forbidden the use of it, because the landlord has leased this property to him, and the accretion in front of it is for his use, and he has a right to the use of it. It cannot be closed during his term. He has a right to the use of the accretion, and the owner cannot obstruct his use of it during the term of his lease.

Cross-examination:—

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—What are the duties of this man in connection with the Shanghai magistrate?

His LORDSHIP—What do you call him?

Dr. YATES—I take him to be, according to his statement, simply one of the hands in the Magistrate's yamen. When there is a case of litigation, it matters not what it is, it comes before him. He is one of the runners—one of the assistants—in the office of the Magistrate's assistant.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Then he is not in the magistrate's office; he is in the assistant's office. He is a runner's runner. He is an underling.

Dr. YATES—He is one of the clerks.

Mr. DOWDALL—I understand that he is *the* clerk—that whenever a case comes in, it is brought to him.

Dr. YATES—No. There are many men in the office and they are very much on the same plan as the coolies in the Settlement—to-day it is my job, to-morrow it is your job and the next day it is another man's job. They take their turn at the work.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Has he anything to do with the magistrate's land office work?

Dr. YATES—No; there is another class of men in that office.

Then what he has been telling us is simply what he thinks is the case?—He says he spoke what he did from what he knows of Chinese law, or rather custom—Chinese law, he says.

He says that if land accretes on a water-front lot, the owner of the lot has to go to the magistrate's office and register the accretion and pay a nominal tax on it. Will you be kind enough to ask him whether that is the same in the case of foreigners? Suppose a foreigner holds a piece of land bordering on the water, does that hold good with the foreigner the same as with the Chinaman?—He says a foreigner would have to go to the Tao-t'ai.

What would he have to pay to the Tao-t'ai?—He says it is a fixed rate; he does not exactly remember what. He thinks it is Tls. 180 a mow.

Oh! He thinks a foreigner would have to pay Tls. 180 a mow for the accretion?—Yes; he thinks that is what would be required in the Tao-t'ai's Office.

And does the foreigner pay whether he makes use of the land or not?—He says if he does not go and register he does not have to pay it.

But if he registers he must pay that amount?—Yes.

If he does not register has the foreigner any right to use that accretion?—He says the owner of the property cannot use it, but the lessee can. It is his right to use it if he wishes, because it is added to his lot,

I have not asked him anything about the lessee. Can an owner use an accretion

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before he has registered it and paid for it?—He says if he has not leased it he can use it; if he has leased it he cannot use it.

What is the use of going to the Tao-t'ai and registering it if he can use it just the same without registering it?—He goes back to the old point and says that if he has leased the property then he cannot use it.

Ask him to forget all about leasing. Tell him there is no lease at all about it. Ask him whether a foreigner can use the accretion before he has registered it?—He can use it without having registered it and paid the tax; but when it is found out by the magistrate he will be called in and fined and forced to register it.

Does that apply to the foreigner in the Tao-t'ai's yamên?—He says the law is the same.

Then a foreigner may be fined by the Tao-t'ai in the same way?—Yes.

Ask him, please, suppose he had a piece of land and I used it—walked over it every day—for twenty years, to carry water to my piece of land, should I then have a right to go on doing so whether he liked me to or not? He has a piece of land; I have another piece of land adjoining it. I walk across his piece of land to get water. Can he prevent my doing so at the end of twenty years?—He says the Chinese have no law as to that.

His LORDSHIP—As to what?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—As to acquiring a right by usage.—(To Witness) Suppose he says, "Well, I wont have this man carrying water over my land any more," can he prevent my doing so, after a number of years?

Dr. YATES—He says that if you used it for a long time without any objection the owner cannot close it up without consultation, and some agreement.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Does he call twenty years a long time?—He says ten years is a long time, twenty years is a long time, a hundred years is a long time.

Is it at all a common thing for Chinese to grant leases for twenty or thirty years?—Yes, it is common. If a man wants to build houses he must have a long lease.

Suppose he was landowner and he registered an accretion, and paid the Taotai or the Magistrate some money for it, would he think he was bound to let his tenant use that accretion—supposing the land was let—without the tennant paying him any extra rent or anything else?—He says it is a matter of arrangement. If the owner of the property has registered this accretion and wishes to use it, he may consult with the tenant and he may use it if the tenant consents to it; but he cannot otherwise make any use of it until the end of the lease. Sometimes the tenant pays something.

Suppose the land-owner pays for this accretion, has the tenant a right to use it without paying anything to the landlord?—He says if a man leases a piece of property, in his writing it has boundaries. The boundary may be the river; then he has a right to use it down to the river and he need not pay anything.

If his writing gives the boundary as the river, then he need not pay anything?—Yes.

Does that apply to land which is held by foreigners under a title deed?—He says it is the same. If a man has a piece of property with boundaries down to the river he has a right to use it down to the river.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Then if the Chinese title deed says that the boundary is the river has not the foreign owner a right to the accretion without paying anything for it? If the Chinese Government grants him a title deed stating that the land is bounded by the river, is he not be entitled to the accretion without paying anything to the Tao-t'ai—without paying this Tls. 180?

His LORDSHIP asked Mr. Wainewright if he had many more questions, as his Lordship was unable to sit any longer at present.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said he had several more questions to ask.

Mr. DOWDALL intimated that if Mr. Wainewright could finish with the witness at this hearing, he (Mr. Dowdall) would not call any more witnesses, but would close his case.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said in that case he would not put any more questions. He asked for an answer to his last question. Would it not be equally for the foreigner who had a title deed which stated that the property was bounded by the river to take the accretion without paying anything for it?

Dr. YATES said the witness replied no, because the land was made up.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT said his object was to show that the witness's exposition of the Chinese law on the subject landed him in an absurdity.

The case was adjourned.

27th May.

ON APPEAL FROM H.B.M.'S COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before Sir RICHARD T. RENNIE, *Chief Justice*, AND R. A. MOWAT, Esq., *Assistant Judge*.

Between EDWARD WHITTALL, *Defendant and Appellant, and* YUKIOKA SHOBEY, *plaintiff and Respondent.*

Judgment:—

The appellant in this case seeks the reversal of an order of the Court below directing him to deliver to the respondent certain goods, or in default to pay to him the value thereof ($34,350), and further to pay to the respondent the sum of $1,091.67 as damages for their detention. The goods in question are the portion still remaining in the appellant's possession of a quantity which he had sold to the respondent, but which he did not deliver because the respondent did not furnish an approved bill for $32,353 (the balance of the price), upon the performance of which condition alone, by the terms of the contract, was the respondent entitled to delivery. The learned Judge of the Court below does not expressly find that the bill tendered by the respondent was not an approved bill—that point being, in his view of the law applicable to the case, immaterial—or that as a fact the appellant accepted it, but on the evidence we come to the conclusion that the bill was not, in the English acceptation of the term, an approved bill, nor one that the appellant ought to have accepted, and that he did not accept it. Indeed in the written argument for the respondent which forms part of the record, it is no longer contended that the bill was an approved bill or that the appellant had accepted it, though these points were sought to be established on the part of the respondent at the hearing in the Court below. The questions of fact would thus seem to be virtually abandoned, and accordingly the position of the parties may be fairly stated in the way we have stated it: and as so stated, it is obvious that a conclusion adverse to the appellant ought not to be come to unless authority on the point is express and explicit, for he is seeking merely to retain possession of his goods until the purchaser has paid the balance of the price in the form in which he agreed to pay it against their delivery to him, while the respondent (the purchaser) is seeking to get the goods without so paying the price.

The principle of law which, in the opinion of the Judge of the Court below, gives the respondent the right to delivery of the goods is thus stated in the Judgment:—"Where one party to a contract has had a substantial part of the consideration, he cannot set up the non-performance of a condition precedent as a defence," and the fact in the case in virtue of which that principle of law is held to become applicable is the payment by the respondent of $6,177, part of the price. By the contract $6,177 was to be paid in cash, and the remainder ($32,353) of the total price of the goods was to be paid by an approved bill for that amount; but as the respondent did not tender such a bill, the appellant refused to deliver more goods than he had already delivered. He had delivered all the shirtings (to the value of $4,180) that he had sold, but the yarns (to the value of $34 350) he did not deliver for the reason stated. In the judgment in the Court below, the cash payment is treated as one of $16,000, but this is arrived at by including a cash payment of $10,000 for a steamer which was to be paid for wholly in cash, and which was so paid for. Now the contract for this steamer was in our opinion a separate and distinct contract from that for the sale of the shirtings and yarns. There were two separate written contracts, bearing different dates, and the mere circumstance that the exact sum to be paid in cash upon the shirting and yarn contract was evidently arrived at by taking one-third of the total amount to be paid under the two contracts, does not make the two contracts one. Moreover, so much did the respondent himself treat the c ntract for the steamer as a separate contract that in his petition in the Court below he asked, in respect to it, for a different form of relief altogether: he asked that the price paid might be returned to him on the ground that he had not been able to obtain the use of the steamer. This portion of his petition indeed was abandoned during the hearing, but had he made it good, and had he had judgment for the return of the price on the ground of failure of consideration, how could it have been alleged that as to the rest of the case he had made a part-payment of $16,000 in cash? But, while reducing the cash payment to what we conceive to be its proportion to the whole price, it is unnecessary to dwell on this point, for in our view of the law, whether $16,000 were paid and only $14,000 worth of goods delivered, or whether $6,000 were paid and only $4,000 worth delivered, the respondent would not be entitled to judgment.

The cases which the learned Judge of the Court below relied upon in support of the proposition of law already quoted are—*Graves v. Legg* (23 L.J. Ex. 228), *Ellen v. Topp* (20 L.J. Ex. 241), *While v. Beeton* (30 L.J. Ex. 373), and *Carter v. Scargill* (L.R. 10 Q.B. 564). But, as was pointed out by Mr. Wilkinson in the course of his exhaustive argument for the appellant, in none of those cases was the condition precedent unperformed the payment of money, but in each, on the contrary, it was one which it was no longer in the power of the person seeking to be relieved from the performance of it, to perform; and he contended that even if any case could be conceived where the condition unperformed was the payment of money and to which the rule did apply, it did not apply to the case of a sale of goods where the condition precedent unperformed was the payment of the price. It is unnecessary to set out the facts of the several cases cited by the learned Judge, for in our view there is no analogy between those cases and the present, and we find nothing in the judgments which requires us to apply the principle on which they proceed to a case like the present. The doctrine which in our opinion underlies this case and which must be looked to for its correct solution, is the familiar one of the unpaid vendor's lien on good which are still in his own possession. If no part of the price had been paid, we apprehend that the learned Judge would have had no hesitation in holding that the appellant was entitled to retain the possession of

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his goods (although by the contract the property in them had passed to the respondent) on the simple ground that he had a lien on them till the price was tendered; but the circumstance of a part-payment by the purchaser would seem to have misled him into thinking that the nature of the case had essentially changed, whereas the only difference—that between part-payment and no payment at all—is one merely of degree. The case, then, turns upon the effect of part-payment on the vendor's lien: is such lien thereby lost? On principle, that question, it appears to us, must be answered in the negative. Why should a purchaser for cash be entitled to succeed in an action for delivery of goods on payment of a portion of the price, while where no payment was made he could only succeed on proving his readiness and willingness to pay the whole price? (We leave out of consideration the point whether even in the latter case the true remedy is not merely damages for breach of contract.) Surely in the one case he is only doing a part of what he is bound to allege and prove he was prepared to do in the other, and on what principle can the performance of a part be treated as equivalent to a readiness and ability to perform the whole? In the present case the respondent agreed to pay $6,000 in cash and to tender an approved bill for the remaining $32,000: he paid the $6,000 but did not tender the approved bill. Is he to have the goods delivered up to him in derogation of his own agreement and as if the contract had been for a sale on credit except as to $6,000? It is to be remembered that he is suing for the goods. He did not seek to rescind, or give notice of an intention to rescind, the contract, and then sue, under any form of proceeding that might be open to him, for the repayment to him of such of the amount paid as was properly repayable to him, but he is suing to get possession of the goods which by his own agreement he stipulated he should not get except on the performance of a condition which, as the fact is, he has not performed.

But there is authority against the doctrine that a vendor loses his lien by receiving a portion of the price. In dealing with cases of stoppage in transitu (as to which the point was expressly decided in *Hodgson v. Loy*, 7 T.R. 440), the Judges use language which is wide enough to cover that of a lien where the vendee is not insolvent. Thus, in *Edwards v. Brewer* (2 M. and W. at p. 377), Baron Parke observes—"The effect [of the stoppage in transitu] is the same as if the consignor had not delivered them [the goods] on board the ship. Then, if so"—and there is no reason for confining the supposed case to that of a purchaser who should subsequently become bankrupt—"he [the consignor] has a right to retain them till payment of the whole price. Notwithstanding part-payment, he has a lien on the whole of the goods for the rest of the price." So the decision in *Bloxam v. Sanders* (4 B. & C. 941), which was a case of insolvency and of no payment at all, is treated as governing *Milgate v. Kebble* (3 M. and Gr. 100), where there does not appear to have been insolvency, and where a large proportion of the price (as much as £33 out of £38) had been paid. In the latter case, Chief Justice Tindal says—"The plaintiff was not entitled to remove the goods till the price had been paid," and Justice Coltman says—"The defendant cannot be considered as having abandoned his right to hold the goods until the residue of the price was paid." Again, in *Lord v. Price* (L.R. 9 Ex. 76), where there certainly was no insolvency, we have the right expressly affirmed, Baron Bramwell saying—"That right [of possession] was in the vendor, who was entitled to retain possession of the goods until the balance of the purchase-money was paid." Finally, a confirmation of this view (if confirmation be needed) is furnished by a consideration of the provisions of Section 2 of the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856. By that section Courts of Law are enabled to grant specific performance of contracts to deliver goods, but on what conditions is such a decree to be made? "The jury shall, if they find the plaintiff entitled to recover, find by their verdict what are the goods in respect of the non-delivery of which the plaintiff is entitled to recover and which remain undelivered; what (if any) is the sum the plaintiff would have been liable to pay for the delivery thereof; . . . . . and thereupon, if judgment shall be given for the plaintiff, the Court, ... on the application of the plaintiff, shall have power to order execution to issue for the delivery of the said goods"—not on part-payment, but—"on payment of such sum (if any) as shall have been found to be payable by the plaintiff as aforesaid," for anything short of full payment would not be equity, and he who seeks equity must do equity. It appears to us that the learned Judge has been misled by the cases he has cited into giving in effect the large relief of specific performance on conditions of his own, and has dispensed with the performance of the condition which the statute has prescribed, *i.e.* payment in full in the form agreed upon by the parties.

The learned Judge indeed, while holding that the appellant was bound to deliver the goods to the respondent or pay him their value, was of opinion that the appellant "would be clearly entitled to his cross-action against the present plaintiff [the respondent] for alleged breach of the contract by the non-delivery to him of approved bills," but, he goes on to say, "as there is no cross-action I cannot deal with this." But if part-payment by the plaintiff prevented the defendant setting up, in answer to the original action, the breach by the plaintiff of the stipulation as to the approved bill—as the learned Judge held it did—it would seem that the same circumstance of part-payment ought to furnish an answer to a cross-action brought by the defendant, and therefore the cross-action to which the learned Judge remits the defendant for relief would give him no relief at all. On the other hand, if part-payment would not furnish an answer to a cross-action by the defendant, but he would be entitled nevertheless in such an action to relief, then it is difficult to see why it should have prevailed against the defendant in the original action.

On a review of the whole case, we find, on the one hand, that the respondent failed to comply with the condition of the contract as to the bill, and on the other, we cannot say that the appellant should have taken any other course than the one he took. When the cash payment was made and the bill tendered, he accepted the cash and set about making enquiries whether the bill (which was a Japanese document) was such a bill as he could accept. The result of his enquiries being unfavourable, "I," says the appellant in his evidence, "told the plaintiff the bill was not approved of, and he must give me other securities. I told him he could take away the bill, it was no use to me. He said he would try and get better security." This was on the 29th August, and two days later the appellant delivered the shirtings upon the presentation of his delivery order therefor, he having, as he says, enough money for them. After this nothing further would seem from the evidence to have taken place till a petition was filed against the appellant on the 12th November, praying (amongst other things) that he should be ordered to deliver the yarns and to pay damages for their detention. We are of opinion that on the facts of the case the plaintiff below was not entitled in law to such a decree, but that judgment ought to have been entered for the defendant. There will accordingly be judgment for the appellant with costs both below and here. This judgment, it is hardly necessary to add, leaves the respondent at liberty to bring at the proper time such action as he may be advised for the recovery of such portion of the payment he made to the appellant for which he has received no value.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Haean*, for Tientsin—Rev. S. C. Damon, D.D., and Mrs. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon.

Per str. *Taku*, for Foochow—Messrs. G. Shovisky, Sumner, C. H. Combe, and P. E. Combe.

Per str. *Tunsin*, for Ningpo—Mr. Wenmohs.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Chinkiang—Mr. J. J. Poynter. For Hankow—Messrs. A. G. Wood, and Maltby.

Per str. *Yangtsze*, for Hongkong—Capt. Lord and servant, Messrs. Sinclair, and Sampson.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Mr. T. D. Burrows.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Capt. Gigon.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Sake, Messrs. O. W. Lindholm, W. D. Little, J. Beatie, Shebeleff and J. Geo. Thirkell. For Hiogo—Rev. T. C. Winn, Messrs. H. Charlesworth and E. Stoltenforth. For Yokohama—Mr. A. R. Colquhoun. For San Francisco—Mr. E. B. Weeks.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Sampson.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Capt. E. Fournier, Messrs. Williams, and A. Colquhoun.

Per str. *Oxus*, from Marseilles—Messrs. Dunn, and Maltby. From Colombo—Mr. Coulson. From Singapore—Mr. Colgan. From Hongkong—Messrs. Stollerfoht, Nickels, Leitch, Caillens, Genissieu, and Benscitrit.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. J. C. Hoare.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Messrs. J. G. Purdon, and Wheeley.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin—Mr. J. W. Williamson.

Per str. *Hydaspes*, from London—Messrs. Beattie and Adamson. From Gibraltar—Sir J. Sinclair. From Venice—Mr. Von Hamrekin. From Calcutta—Mr. J. B. Gorman. From Bombay—Mrs. Harrick's ayah. From Singapore—Mrs. Green. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, Lieut. Sinji Mirajhi, Messrs. D. Burrows, Volpicelli, and C. Koergher.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Howie.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Rev. W. Scarborough, Messrs. Nightingale and McCallum.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Waeber and two children, Mrs. and Miss Forbes and two children, Dr. J. Calder, Messrs. R. Joergens, and White; Mrs. Forbe's two servants, Mrs. Waeber's servant, Mr. Joergen's servant.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. H. J. Allen (H.B.M.'s Consul at Newchwang), Mrs. Allen and child.

Per str. *Hoihow* from Swatow—Miss Mitchell, and Mr. Johnston.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row, San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH. Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 29th May, 1884.

PIECE GOODS.—For a day or two after closure for last mail this market continued lifeless, but as time progressed, and the hope that the settlements would pass off without trouble, ripened into a certainty, the disposition to trade revived, and sales of Cotton textiles were effected to a fair extent and on terms accounted fairly satisfactory by the sellers. At all events the currencies in the majority do not show that any ground has been lost during the late spell of inactivity.

Yesterday being the native closing day and to-day a holiday, quietness has prevailed, but encouraging advices have been received from the North (rain has fallen in Chihli and ended a drought which was threatening the ruin of the crops) and from up river, and late telegrams from Manchester report great firmness and higher rates there, and the chances therefore are in favour of an early resumption of business, and of steadiness if not improvement in prices.

As to the effect of the French Treaty on trade it is too soon to speak with any degree of certainty. There was nothing expected of it before settling day; but the dealers still believe that great good will be the result, and that the terms will be duly carried out, notwithstanding the opposition which the "war party" at the Capital have displayed.

Grey Shirtings.—Demand has embraced all weights and all have been moderately dealt in, the quotations of this day week generally being firmly maintained. The daily records disclose the following:—

8¼-lbs.—Aggregate of sales 25,000/30,000 pieces, at T1.35 for *Single Swallow*, T1.40 for C.P.H. *Blue Lion*, T1.42½ for *Magpie*, T1.44 for *Double Lion*, T1.45 for *Large Blue Lion and Flag*, T1.46 for *Double Cash* and *Double Swallow*, T1.53 for *Blue Joss*, T1.53½ for *Green Globe*, T1.55 for *Red Tea Caddy*, T1.57½ for *Three Swallows*, T1.60 for *Red Joss*, T1.61 for *Red Dragon*, T1.62 and T1.63 for Dewhurst's *Green Lion* and *Eagle*, T1.64 for *Blue Dragon and Old Man* and *Triple Cash*, T1.65 for *Black Man*, T1.66 for *Double Blue Tea Caddy*, and T1.67 for X.X.

6-lbs.—1,400 pieces *Blue Anchor* at T0.95½, and 800 pieces *Eagle and Snake* at T0.95 per piece.

7-lbs.—1,500 pieces at T1.21½ for *Green Stag Head*, and T1.23 for *Red Dragon*.

9¼-lbs. a 10½-lbs.—About 17,000 pieces at T1.72½/75 for *Double Rupee* (9¼-lbs.), T1.95 for *Eagle, Red Unicorn Head*, and *Red Dragon*, T2.02½ for *Red Highlander*, T2.05 for *Eagle* W., T2.05½ for *Blue Eagle* B.X., &c.

12-lbs.—5,500 pieces at T2.37/52½ per piece, the cheaper qualities receiving most notice.

And the market for all closes steadily.

White Shirtings.—The enquiry has been very languid, and transactions have been limited to about 3,500 pieces 72-reed at from T1.88½ a T1.97½ per piece; 500 pieces 64-reed *Black Highlander* at T1.71, and 2,500 pieces *Green Cock* at T1.57½, and a small lot of 52 reed at T1.17½ per peice.

T-Cloths.—The business consists almost wholly of 7-lbs. and amounts to between 12,000 and 15,000 pieces. A great number of chops have been dealt in, the individual sales being small. There is very little change noticeable in the quotations, but the market is not strong, although it may be described as steady at T1.01 for *Pagoda*, T1.02 for *Three Fishes*, T1.03 for *Red Globe*, T1.06½/06 for *T.T.X.*, T1.14 for *Gold Three Man*, T1.20 for *Blue Butterfly*, T1.22½ for *XX Eagle*, T1.26 for *Green Beggar*, T1.27½ for *Blue Battery*, T1.30 for *Gold Stamp*, T1.32½ for *Blue Beggar*, T1.54 for *Four Phœnix*, and so on.

Drills.—*American.*—Nothing published, but of *English* over 1,000 pieces of good to best qualities have been settled at from T2.15 up to T2.47½ per piece, Armitage's *Beaver* still commanding T2.44 per piece.

Jeans.—See the auction particulars below for particulars of the week's business.

Sheetings.—*American.*—After our report of this day week went to press a further quantity (3,000 pieces) of *Indian Head* was booked at T1.92½ per piece. Since then there have been dealings in *Massachusetts Horse* to extent of nearly 7,000 pieces at T2.70 per piece less 1% and better, and a few *Phœnix* and XXX *Joss* have been settled at T2.45 and T2.30 per piece. Moreover the demand for fine *English* continuing settlements of those amounting to about 2,000 pieces at T2.50 for *Camel*, T2.60 for *Dolphin*, &c., have taken place.

Fancy Cottons.—*Velvets*—A few small lots, aggregating 450 pieces, have been placed at T0.15½ per yard, and 1,900 pieces of *American Imitation Nankeens* at T0.77½ a 80 per piece are reported, but beyond these there is very little of interest to note of this department. *Turkey Reds*, excepting the lightest weights, of which there is none in stock, continue almost unsaleable. An occasional enquiry for *Brocades, Handkerchiefs, Mohammedan* and *Cotton Lastings* has been experienced, but the business resulting has been wofully small, and the prices current very low, and altogether the *Fancies* branch of the trade has nothing to recommend it at the moment to importers.

Cotton Yarn.—The low Nos. 16/20s. have been some request for the North, but there has not been much business done, the entire sales barely reaching 100 bales. Quotations:—T56 for *Green Lion* and *Blue Dog*; T59 for *Green Phœnix* and T60 for *Lion*. Native holders are still offering their stocks—of Bombay principally—in re-sale. To-day 100 bales of 28/32s. *Blue Dragon* have been sold at T71½ per bale.

Woollens.—There has scarcely been any enquiry privately all the week. The auctions, however, continue with their full complements of *Camlets* and *Stripes*, the absence of country orders and the lower prices established notwithstanding. *Long Ells* have likewise been freely offered, but their values have not suffered, and the probability is that they will improve shortly. *Camlets* too, it is thought, are about as low in price now as they will go. A small sale of *Figured Orleans* at T2.65 (*Mandarin Duck*) is reported, and 100 pieces of *Black Lastings* J.M. No. 12 and 100 pieces *Horseman* have been disposed of at T7.85 and T6.05 per piece. Telegrams have been received limiting some importing holders of *Russian* and *Medium Cloths* to a considerable advance on present rates, and the goods are still wanted on speculative account with but few of a suitable character to be had.

Metals.—Mr. Bielfeld says in his weekly Report:—Business has been very moderate, but considering that the second native settling day took place yesterday no change for the better could reasonably be expected. LEAD.—A sale of 100 tons L.B. is reported at T3.30. Holders show considerable firmness in spite of there being no inquiry. NAILROD IRON.—There is nothing doing in this staple, and quotations remain unchanged. BAR IRON.—Continues quiet. PIG IRON.—The demand is light and the market is barely steady. OLD IRON.—The market remains quiet, dealers having recently anticipated their requirements to a considerable extent for the summer months, are holding off and importers find it difficult to place round invoices. TINPLATES.—Quotations are well maintained, but no sales have transpired. STEEL.—Remains steady at quotations. SPELTER—No business. STRAITS TIN.—The market is devoid of animation and the demand has remained very limited. Sales do not exceed 200 slabs of all kinds. COPPER SHEATHING.—Small sales have been effected at quotations. YELLOW METAL SHEATHING—Sales of Japan, 14 to 16 oz. are reported at T15.80. JAPAN COPPER.—There is little or no demand and values are scarcely maintained. IRON WIRE—Nothing doing. QUICKSILVER—Small sales.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. A. Bielfeld's Report:—MATCHES are in moderate demand. There are no sales of importance on record. WINDOW GLASS.—Small contracts have been concluded at about quotations. NEEDLES.—Continue quiet and are selling in small lots only. 6 cases No. 1/5 gold, ellips eyed, good quality were placed at T130, 5 cases of the same kind slightly rusty at T105. ANILINE DYES.—A small business has been done at about previous rates. Sales include: 10,000 tins ea. 8 oz. RRR scarlet, Pheasant chop at T0.37; 3,000 tins ea. 8 oz. magenta 2 Boys chop at T0.27; 6,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. magenta 2 Joss chop at T0.10.

Kerosene Oil.—In the beginning of the week some 10,000 cases were sold at T1.28½, but since rates have strengthened and the marke closes firm at T1.32½. Stocks are estimated at 210,000 cases.

Opium.—Clothing quotations are Malwa, new, T425, old, T435; Patna T445; Benares, new, T447, old T450.

Coal.—Messrs. Wheelock & Co. say in their circular:—During the past fortnight very little has been done in the coal market. CARDIFF: Sales ex godown, at previous rates, continue to represent the business done. AMERICAN ANTHRACITE:—A sale of 100 tons ex godown from a recent arrival has been made at T8.50 per ton. AUSTRALIAN:—The 1,370 tons Wollongong ex s.s. *Whampoa* were sold to arrive some time ago at T6.40 per ton ex godown, as previously reported, and the cargo of 1,600 tons to arrive per s.s. *Loju* has been re-sold at T5.90 per ton ex godown, both for one month's delivery. The current rate for Wollongong is even lower than this, as at auction 600 tons have been sold in small lots to suit purchasers at T5.75 per ton ex godown, and there is more on offer. In Newcastle, N.S.W., coal there is nothing doing. JAPAN:—The arrivals of Takasima and Miiké are all in fulfilment of contracts, and there is very little stock of either description for sale. KEELUNG:—The arrival has been sold to the Arsenal.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls.	9.00 per ton.	Japan, Takasima Dust, ex ship	Tls.	3.10 per ton.
American Anthracite, to arrive	,,	8.00 ,,	Miiké Lump, ex ship	,,	4.75 ,,
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	,,	5.50 ,,	,, Dust, ex ship	,,	3.00 ,,
,, Coal Cliff, ex ship	,,	5.00 ,,	Imabuko, ex ship	,,	3.00 ,,
Newcastle, N.S.W, ex ship	,,	5.00 ,,	Karatz, ex ship	,,	3.50 ,,
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex ship	,,	5.00 ,,	Keelung, ex ship to arrive	,,	3.50 ,,

(The above quotations are for cargo, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Takasima lump 621 tons, Takasima dust 1,233, mixed Japan 1,196, Miiké lump 2,361, Wollongong 1,370, Keelung 2,500; total 9,281 tons.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—The following private report is dated Hankow the 24th instant:—During the week that has passed since the issue of our circular on the 17th instant, the settlements of Hankow teas on this market amount to 182,970 ½-chests, and of Kiukiang teas 69,505 ½-chests, making total of all kinds of 252,475 ½-chests against 257,727 ½-chests in the corresponding week of the season last year. The total settlements since the market opened are 581,330 ½-chests against 596,865 ½-chests, during the same number of days in 1883. Settlements on Russian account, (which are included in the above figures) we estimate at 200,000 ½-chests against 210,000 ½-chests last season. Hankow teas have been hurried to market even more rapidly than last season, the arrivals of such kinds now being 514,487 ½-chests against 469,418 ½-chests. In Ningchows there is a small deficiency, the figures being 264,292 ½-chests against 272,069 ½-chests in 1883.

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It is rather early to form an accurate estimate of the yield, but from the best native information obtainable we do not think the total first crop from all districts will show much if any excess over that of last season, which was a shorter one than had been known for several years. Although a large business has been reported daily, quotations for most grades have been weak; in the classes costing from Tls.18 *a* 22 per picul, 1/1 *a* 1/3¼ per lb., we note a fall in value of from Tls.3 *a* 4 per picul from opening rates. Really fine quality has kept pretty firm and the commonest sorts, though getting cheaper, have so far been comparatively dear, the lowest quotation yet touched being Tls.11¾ per picul=9¾ per lb. for inferior Seangtam, the same cost as the corresponding date of 1883. All good Ningchows are taken, and there are no Hankow Teas now remaining that could be classed as fine, late arrivals being all of common and medium quality. Of Ichang Teas a few chops have sold at Tls.40 *a* 45 per picul=2/1¼ *a* 2/4 per lb., the quality being nothing at all exceptional. Further acquaintance with the Teas quite confirms our opinion last expressed as to the quality of the crop. On the whole it must be called good and, particularly as to condition, very much superior to that of last season.

Prices paid have been as follows :—(subject to a discount of 1 per cent.)

	1884			1883	
Ningchows	Tls. 17 *a* 39 —1s. 0⅝d. *a* 2s. 0⅝d.	against	Tls.	16 *a* 40 —1s. 0d. *a* 2s. 0⅝d.	per lbs.
Khemuns	,, 18½ *a* 30 —1s. 1½d. *a* 1s. 7¾d.	,,	,,	18 *a* 28½—1s. 1d. *a* 1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Kutoans	,, 18 *a* 24 —1s. 1¼d. *a* 1s. 4½d.	,,	,,	21 *a* 28 —1s. 2⅜d. *a* 1s. 6⅜d.	,,
Hohows	,, 13½ *a* 21 —0s. 10¾d. *a* 1s. 2¾d.	,,	,,	16 *a* 21 —1s. 0d. *a* 1s. 2⅝d.	,,
Finest Oopacks	,, 18 *a* 25½—1s. 1¼d. *a* 1s. 5¼d.	,,	,,	18 *a* 24 —1s. 1d. *a* 1s. 4¼d.	,,
Other Oopacks	,, 12¾ *a* 16 —0s. 10⅜d. *a* 1s. 0⅛d.	,,	,,	13 *a* 17½—0s. 10⅝d. *a* 1s. 0¾d.	,,
Oonfaas	,, 14.10 *a* 26¾—0s. 11d. *a* 1s. 6d.	,,	,,	15¾ *a* 27½—0s. 11⅞d. *a* 1s. 6⅛d.	,,
Oonahms	,, 12½ *a* 20½—0s. 10¼d. *a* 1s. 2½d.	,,	,,	13½ *a* 24½—0s. 10⅝d. *a* 1s. 4½d.	,,
Seang-tams	,, 11¾ *a* 15½—0s. 9¾d. *a* 0s. 11⅞d.	,,	,,	11¾ *a* 14 —0s. 9¾d. *a* 0s. 11d.	,,
Ichangs	,, 40 *a* 55 —2s. 1¼d. *a* 2s. 4d.	,,	,,	none.	

Purchases since the opening are classified as under :—

At Over Tls. 45	5,724	Half-chests against	6,918	Half-chests in 1883.
At Tls. 40 *a* 44	11,675	,, ,,	16,622	,, ,,
,, ,, 35 *a* 39	23,587	,, ,,	20,040	,, ,,
,, ,, 31 *a* 34	54,535	,, ,,	39,594	,, ,,
,, ,, 28 *a* 30	30,555	,, ,,	46,921	,, ,,
,, ,, 24 *a* 27	94,978	,, ,,	117,275	,, ,,
,, ,, 20 *a* 23	113,767	,, ,,	145,195	,, ,,
,, ,, 16 *a* 19	185,570	,, ,,	156,752	,, ,,
,, ,, 12 *a* 15	57,849	,, ,,	46,197	,, ,,
Under Tls. 12 ...	2,910	,, ,,	1,351	,, ,,
Total	581,330	Half-Chests against	596,865	Half-Chests in 1883.

P.S.—Advices from Hankow to the 27th, received since the above was in type, say that prices show no change with the exception of those for common grades which were slightly weaker. Statistics to that date were

Hankow Teas—

	1884.	1883.
Settlements	451,170 ½-chests.	431,750 ½-chests.
Stock	75,000 ,,	50,000 ,,
Arrivals	526,170 ,,	481,750 ,,

Kiukiang Teas—

	1884.	1883.
Settlements	218,090 ½-chests.	228,740 ½-chests.
Stock	62,000 ,,	40,000 ,,
Arrivals	280,090 ,,	268,740 ,,

The entire business to date as compared with same number of days last year is as under :—

For London and America in 1884 .... *419,580 ½-chests. †436,710 ½-chests in 1883.
,, Russia in 1884 .... 249,680 ,, 223,780 ,, ,,
* 218,090 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included. † 228,740 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included.

The following are the departures for London :—

May 18th, "Glenogle"	3,988,737 lbs.
,, 21st, "Oopack"	3,226,289 ,,
,, 22nd, "Glenelg"	3,226,104 ,,
,, 22nd, "Ghazee"	3,467,160 ,,
,, 25th, "Benalder"	2,567,746 ,,
	16,475,736 lbs.
Against in 4 steamers last year	13,801,527 lbs.

Departures for Odessa—

May 22nd, "Ipheginia" .... 1,570,837 lbs.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTSZE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date.	1883-84.			1882-83.			1881-82.		
	Black.	*Green.*	*Total.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
To Great Britain	67,035,402	8,438,792	75,474,194 lbs.	65,806,990*	7,381,429	73,188,419 lbs.	72,074,921	7,974,005	80,048,926 lbs.
Russia direct	10,746,694	......	10,746,694 ,,	10,307,031†	......	10,307,031 ,,	7,436,956	......	7,436,956 ,,
United States	49,086	......	49,086 ,,	36,903	......	36,903 ,,	3,366,055	20,768,875	24,134,930 ,,

* Including cargo of *Fleurs Castle* (s.) 2,891,293 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.
† Including cargo of *Moskwa* (s) 1,970,729 lbs. Black Tea.—Lost.

And from all China. Season—	1883-84.			1882-83.			1881-82.		
To Great Britain	143,435,960	8,438,792	151,874,652;	143,028,370	7,407,298	150,435,668;	153,271,871	7,983,005	161,254,876 lbs.
United States *from China and Japan*	......	......	64,366,211	......	......	73,265,230	......	......	...... ,,

Silk.—The settlements during the week are abont 200 bales, the greater portion being Chefoo Tussah silk.

Purchases—Tsatlee—Large Elephant at Tls.330; Market at Tls.315 and Tls.270. Yellows at Tls.216½. Tussahs at Tls.112½ and Tls.115 per picul. Stock about 1,000 bales, against 16,000 in 1883 and 10,000 to 11,000 bales in 1882.

The new crop is now secured; the quality is said to be good and the qnantity available for export perhaps 65,000 bales, not including yellow silk and wild silk. Cocoon buying for the filatures has been reported at $22 to $23 per picul in the Laeyang districts. These prices are not much lower than last year but the quality is perhaps rather superior, in some places the natives have refused to accept the prices offered by foreigners, they being able to obtain better rates from native reelers.

Export for season 1883-1884.

	To London.	*France.*	*Switzerland Italy, &c.*	*Hongkong & Coast Ports.*	*New York & San F'co.*	*Japan.*	*Bombay & Straits.*	*Suez & Alexandria.*	*Beyrout.*	*Total.*
For season to date	16,615	27,344	555	942	3,457	—	876	188	331	50,308 bales.
Against season 1882-83	11,924	29,526	1,874	892	5,432	5	987	206	119	50,965 ,,
,, ,, 1881-82	11,558	28,181	1,179	896	7,070	—	1,693	179	—	50,756 ,,

From commencement of season to date, Export of Wild Silk, 4,853 bales, not included in the above, against 1,000 bales last season.

Shares.—Business has been languid since last mail. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank shares have been sold at 125 and 124 premium and exchange 73. A North China Insurance share was placed at Tls.295; China Fires at 64 and exchange 73. Indo-China shares were placed at 30% discount; Shanghai & Hongkew Wharfs have fallen to Tls.240. Pootung Wharf and Godown shares have been taken at Tls.65; Birts Wharf at Tls.43; Waterworks at £32 and exchange 5s.; Selangor Tin Mining at $300 and China Bonds of 1881 at Tls.500 and 505, ex interest.

Exchange.—There has been a fair demand for remittances during the week and a small supply of private paper on offer here, and rates have declined ¼d. a tael. At Hankow there has been the large supply bills usual at this season, and as the bulk of the first crop of teas has been shipped, there will probably be less demand for money in that market during the next two weeks. The amount of sycee in the hands of the foreign banks here is not large. Rupees have been pretty steady during the week and have been done at 307.

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DAILY QUOTATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

	On London.								France.		Hongkong.		India.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.				Rupees. T. transfers.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest
Monday, 26th	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2¼	5.2⅜	5.2½	5.2½	6.55/58	6.55/58	27⅛	27⅛	306½	306½
Tuesday, 27th	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2¼	5.2⅜	5.2⅜	5.2½	6 55/58	6.55/58	27⅛	27⅛	306½	306½
Wednesday, 28th......	5.0⅞	5.0⅞	5.1⅞	5.2	5.2⅛	5.2¼	5.2¼	5.2⅜	6.54/57	6.55/58	27⅛	27⅛	306½	307
Thursday, 29th.........	5.0¾	5.0⅞	5.1¾	5.1⅞	5.2	5.2⅛	5.2⅛	5.2¼	6.53/56	6 54/57	27	27⅛	306¼	306½
Friday, 30th	5.0¾	5.0¾	5.1¾	5.1¾	5.2	5.2⅛	5.2⅛	5.2¼	6.53/56	6.54/57	27	27⅛	306½	307

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s circular:—We reported in our last on the 15th instant that there was no disengaged sailing tonnage in port. Since that date no sailing vessel whatever has arrived here, and we have only two charters of steamers to note. The regular coasting steamers can at present fill all demand for freight.—There is only a limited stock of coal in Nagasaki, and consequently no demand for tonnage for the carrying trade to this port. For London viâ Suez canal:—Rates by the mail steamers are still 50s. and by Holt's line 47/6 per 40 cubic feet. The s.s. *Cardiganshire* is loading at 47/6 per 40 cubic feet and will clear shortly, calling at Foochow and Hongkong to fill up. There is no sailing vessel on the berth.—For New York viâ Suez canal:—The s.s. *Oxfordshire* is on the berth at 50s. per 40 cubic feet, and will have quick despatch viâ Hongkong. By latest advices from Hankow we learn that the *Glenfruin* had filled up at £3; the *Pathan* at £2.10, and both would have quick despatch. The *Bothwell Castle* had partly loaded at £2.10, but the rate by her had been advanced to £2.15, at which she had completed her engagements. The *Glencoe* and *Orestes* were both loading at £3; but the *Port Philip* has been so completely shut out from all engagements by her exclusion from the conference, that she cannot obtain one ton of cargo even at the low rate of £1.10. The *Bendedi* has passed up the river and the *Glenlyon* will proceed to Hankow very shortly. For Odessa, the *Russia* and *Petersburg* are already loading at Hankow, and the *Kostroma* and *Moskwa* will shortly proceed thither.

Quotations for sailing vessels are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mex. cents per picul, no demand at present. Chefoo to Swatow, 15 Mex. cents per picul, nominal. Nagasaki and back, $1.90 per ton of coal for small vessels, nominal.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, $2.00 per ton of coal, nominal. Foochow and back, $3.00 per register ton, nominal.

Settlements during the fortnight have been:—*Castello*, British steamer, 1,483 tons, Keelung to Shanghai, $1.50 per ton of coal, despatch. *Strathmore*, British steamer, 1,383 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, $1.60 per ton of coal, despatch.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8¼-lbs.—7,890 pieces; at (*E-wo*, yesterday) ₮1.65/65¼ for *Double Blue Tea Caddy*; (*Yuen-fong*, to-day) ₮1.29 for *Two Man*, ₮1.27½/27½ for *House*, ₮1.36¼/36½ and ₮1.44 for *Blue* and *Painted Britannia*, ₮1.43¾ for *Fish and Dragon*, ₮1.57¼ for *Five Brothers*, and ₮1.40¼/40½ and ₮1.49¾ for *Blue* and *Red Three Students*.

7-lbs.—950 pieces at ₮1.23/23¼ for *Blue Britannia*, and ₮1.23½/23¾ for *Blue Three Students*.

6-lbs.—1,000 pieces *Two Man* at ₮0.94½/95 per piece.

9¾-lbs. *a* 10¾-lbs.—5,100 pieces, at ₮2.04/04¼ and ₮2.04 for *Blue Tea Caddy* and D.D.D., ₮1.71/72½ for *Blue Britannia*, ₮1.84½/85½ for *Red Britannia*, mildewed, ₮2.15/16½ for *Painted Britannia*, mildewed, ₮1.87 *Red Three Students*, and ₮2.17 for *Gold Three Students*.

12-lbs.—470 pieces; at ₮2 35/36 for *Soldier*, and ₮2.40 for *Beaver*, mildewed.

White Shirtings—(*E-wo*), 150 pieces, at ₮1.96 for O., ₮2.19 for A. I., and ₮2.39 for M. O., and (*Yuen fong*) 1,840 pieces, 72-reed, at ₮1.94/95 and ₮1.91¾ for *Red Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed, ₮1.95½/96 for *Red Star*, dressed; and 3,450 pieces 64-reeds at ₮1.44/44¼, and ₮1.40½/40¾ for *Blue Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed, ₮1.39/39¾ for *Red Ship*, and ₮1.36 for *House*.

T-Cloths—7-lbs.—4,420 pieces; at ₮1.11¾ for *Red Tea Caddy*, ₮0.92½/92¾ and ₮1.11/11½ for *Blue* and *Painted Britannia*, and ₮0.97½ and ₮1.29/28¾ for *Blue* and *Red Three Students*.

8-lbs.—1,100 pieces; at ₮1.30¾ for *Red Tea Caddy*, and ₮1.54/54¼ for *Gold Three Students*.

Drills—1,350 pieces *English*, at ₮1.96¼/98¼ for *Stag*, ₮2.20½/20¾ for *Britannia*, and ₮2.29 for *Fish and Dragon*.

Jeans.—540 pieces *American* P.M.C. (damaged), at ₮1.76½/79; and 300 pieces *English Beaver*, at ₮1.65/66¼ per piece.

Sheetings—300 pieces *Old Man Head*, mildewed, at ₮2.43¾, and sound at ₮2 46½/46¾ per piece.

Turkey Reds—420 pieces *Mandarin*, at ₮1.21¾/22 for 2-lbs., and ₮1.25¾ for 2½-lbs.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales. Pcs.
KIN-MING, 27th inst.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, C.P.H.p.pce.	......	8.80/87	......	......	9.26/33	...	...	...	...	8.42/45	9.10	...	
Sales, pcs. .	......	50	......	......	70	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	160
,, Ram	8.77/80	......	......	......	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
,, Eagle	8.70/71	8.08/13	8 59,67	8 94	9.50	{8.56 & 8.33	...	8.10	...	8.00	8.96	9 30/32	
Sales, pcs....	250	60	100	10	10	10 10	...	10	...	10	10	20	500
,, Swan	8.50/53	7.67	8.56/57	......	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	50	20	20	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
,, Duck	8.38	7.41/42	8.50	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	8.39	...	
Sales, pcs....	50	20	20	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	100
LongElls, C.P.H.p.pc.	4.63/64	......	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	......	......	... ..	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Lastings, C.P.H.p.pc.	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	8.43,58	...	...	...	200
,, Eleph.	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	6.92/7.01	...	...	...	100
,, Eagle	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	6.23·24	...	...	...	100
S.Stripes, C.P.H.p.pc.	0.46.4	......	0.46.8	......	......	...	...	...	0.41¼/43	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	48	... ..	48	... ..	......	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	120
E-WO, Yesterday.													
Camlets, Horseman p.p	8.23/24	7.32	8.10/14	......	8.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.33	
Sales, pcs....	30	10	40	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	100
,, H.D.B.p.pc.	9.01/02	8.77	9.05	......	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	8.90	9.25	
Sales, pcs....	30	10	20	......	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	100
LongElls, H.D B.p.pc.	4.61/63	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Sea Stork ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs....	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Cloths, Gd. Dragon	0.44 4/44½	0.43 8	0.48.2	0.45	......	...	...	...	0.42.3	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	18	6	6	6	......	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	42
S. Stp., H.D.B., p.yd.	0.46.9	0.46	0.47.9	0.46	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	24	6	12	6	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
YUEN-FONG, To-day													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.pce.	8.85,90	8.77½/80	8.85/90	9.50	9.15/20	8.55	...	...	9.00/05	8.20	8.80/97½	8.92½/97½	
Sales, pcs....	270	90	170	10	40	10	...	...	20	10	30	30	680
,, G.G. p.pc....	8.95	8.95/97½	8.97½	......	{9.15/20 & 9.97½	8.62½	...	...	...	...	8.97½	9.07½	
Sales, pcs....	120	60	60	......	20 10	10	...	...	...	...	10	10	300
Long Ells, G.G., p.p....	4.71	5.04	4 93	4.91	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	120	40	20	20	......	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	200
Lastings, G.G., p.p....	......	......	8.20	......	......	...	...	...	8.17½/20	...	...	8.70	
Sales, pcs...	......	......	20	......	......	...	...	...	140	...	...	40	200
S.Stripes, T.T.B. p.yd.	0.46½	0.45¾/46¼	0.47/47½	0.47¼	0.45	{0.45½ & 0.46½	0.43¾	0.44½	0.45	...	0.47½	...	
Sales, pcs....	132	24	60	6	3	6 3	6	3	6	...	3	...	252

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QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty.* Tls. m. c.
G. E. Grey Shirtings—					
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds......nom	⅌ pc.	0.9.4	to	1.1.5	
7-lbs .... ,,	,,	1.1.5	,,	1.3.0	
Dewhurst's Eagle	,,	None	,,	......	
8¼ to 8½-lbs....................	,,	1.2.7	,,	1.6.7	
D. Eagle and XX	,,	1.6 0	,,	1.6.7	
9 to 9¾-lbs ....nom	,,	1.6.2½	,,	1.9.5	
9⅞ to 10-lbs. .... ,,	,,	1.6.5	,,	2.2.0	
Dewhurst's, Best ...... ,,	,,	2.1.6	,,	2.4.5	
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.5.0	0.0.8 per pce.
12-lbs American 36 in	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.7.2½	
G. E. White Shirtings—					
40-yds 36-in 56-rd............	⅌ pc.	1.2.0	,,	1.3.5	
60-reed..........................	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.4.0	
64 ,, ...	,,	1.3.6	,,	1.7.7	
64 ,, Best and 66-reed ...	,,	1.7.0	,,	1.8.5	
72 to 80-reed	,,	1.7.5	,,	2.2.0	
Best	,,	2.2.5	,,	3.2.0	
Drills, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	⅌ pc.	2.4.5	,,	2.6.0	
English, ,, 14 to 15-lbs, nom	,,	1.5.5	,,	1.9 5	0.1.0 ,,
,, Good to Finest, nom	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.4.4	
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs...nom	,,	1.6.0	,,	2.1.0	
Jeans, Dh., 30-yd. 30in 8½-lbs	⅌ pc.	1.5.0	,,	1.6.5	
English, ,, 8 to 8¼-lbs	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.8.0	0.0.7½ ,,
American ,, Beaver......	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.9.5½	
Sheetings—					
Am., 40yd. 36 to 38in. 14lbs.	⅌ pc.	2.5.0	,,	2.9.2½	0.0.8 ,,
Eng., ,, ,, 14 to 16lbs.	,,	1.7.0	,,	2.6.5	
T-Cloths—					
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	⅌ pc.	0.8.0	,,	0.9.0	
7-lbs ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	0.8 5	,,	0.9.0	
6-lbs Mexican..................	,,	......	,,	none	0.0.4 ,,
7-lbs ,, ...	,,	0.9.5	,,	1.3.0	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.7.5	
8 to 8½-lbs......................	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.6.0	0.0.8 ,,
Better kinds and XX	,,	1.7.2½	,,	1.9.0	
Handkerchiefs—					
Blue, 28 to 32-in.	⅌ doz.	0.3.8	to	0.5.4	0.0.2½ pe doz.
Brown ....nom	,,	0.3.5	,,	0.4.0	
Spotted Shirtings—White.	⅌ pc.	1.8.0	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 per pce.
Dyed, nom	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0	0.1.5 ,,
Brocades—White, 40-yd ...	,,	1.8.5	,,	2.0.0	0.1.0 ,,
Dyed	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.4.5	0.1.5 ,,
Damasks—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.7.5	0.2.0 ,,
Gentian Shirtings............	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.2.0	0.1.5 ,,
Chintz—Assorted	⅌ pc.	1.1.0	,,	1.4.0	
Blue	,,	0.9.0	,,	1.1.5	0.0.7 per pce.
Brown............nom	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.2.0	
Scarlet	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.4.0	

QUOTATIONS—Duty Paid.		T.m.c.		T.m.c.	Duty.* Tls. m. c.
Printed Twills—24/25 yds	⅌ pc.	1.3.0	,,	1.7.0	
50/52 ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.4.0	0.0.7 per 30 yd.
Special ...	,,	3.7.0	,,	......	
Turkey Reds—					
24-yd 1¾ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	⅌ pc.	1.0.0	,,	1.5.0	0.1.5 per pce.
Best	,,	1.6.0	,,	1.8.0	
Velvets—Black, 22-in...nom	⅌ yd.	0.1.5	,,	0.1.8	0.1.8 per pce.
Velveteens—Black, 18-in ...	,,	0.0.1.0	,,	0.1.3½	0.1.5 ,,
26-in ...	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.7½	
Blue Denims ....nom	,,	0.0.3	,,	0.0.4	5 per cent. ad. val.
Dimities—12-yd 37-in	⅌ pc.	0.9.0	,,	1.2.0	0.0.6½ per pce.
41-in.........	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.4	
Muslins—12-yd 42-in.........	,,	0.4.8	,,	0.7.2½	0.0.3½ ,,
Yarn—Cotton—Nos. 28/32.	,,	65.0.0	,,	75.0.0	0.7.0 per pcl.
,, 16/24, nom	,,	58.0.0	,,	64.0.0	
Camlets—English, SS.........	⅌ pc.	8.2.5	,,	9.2.5	
GG	,,	9.0 0	,,	... .	
SSG......	,,	8.8.9	,,	......	
HDB ...	,,	9.0.4	,,	......	0.0.5
CPH ...	,,	9.0.3½	,,	......	
Dutch, 33 to 24-in nom.	,,	15.0.0	,,	19.0.0	
Do. 37-in......... ,,	,,	16.5.0	,,	20.5.0	
Medium & Broad Cloths ...	⅌ yd.	0.6.5	,,	1.1.0	
Spanish Stripes	,,	0.3.5	,,	0.5.5	
,, HDB	,,	0.4.6	,,	0.4.7.9	
,, TTB	,,	0.4 3	,,	0.4.7¼	0.1.2
,, HH.........	,,	0.5.0	,,	0.5.5	
,, BTI.........	,,	0.4.5¾	,,	0.4.8¼	
,, CPH	,,	0.4.6¼	,,	0.4.7¼	
Long Ells—					
Scarlet, 24-yd GG............	⅌ pc.	4.7.1	,,	......	
,, ,, HH...........	,,	5.0.5	,,	......	
,, ,, CPH	,,	4.6.3	,,	4 6.4	
,, ,, UU	,,	4.7.0	,,	4.6.7½	
,, ,, HDB.........	,,	4.6.1	,,	4.6.3	
,, ,, V	,,	4.6.5	,,	4.6.7½	
,, ,, Sundries ..	,,	4.2.5	,,	5.2.0	0.0.4¼
Assorted, HH	,,	nom.	,,	......	
,, CPH	,,	,,	,,	......	
,, GG..................	,,	,,	,,	......	
,, UU	,,	,,	,,	......	
Lastings, 30-yd	⅌ pc.	5.0.0	,,	9.3.0	0.0.5
Crape Lastings, 30-yd nom	,,	2.2.5	,,	5.7.5	
Crape Lustres .... ,,	,,	......	,,	......	
Plain Lustres, Black.........	,,	2.7.5	,,	3.4.0	0.2.0 per pcl.
Orleans—Figured, 30-yd ...	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.7.5	
Special Colors & Patterns	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.3.0	

Per Chang of 141 inches. (Camlets to Lastings)

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

METALS.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Japan Copper—Tiles, best	per picul	16.0.0	@	16.5.0
,, Ore	,,	14.5 0	,,	15.5.0
Quicksilver—American	,,	43.5.0	,,	......
Tin Plates—Parson's.....................	per box	4.1 0	,,	4,2.0
Steel..	per tub	......	,,	......
Bamboo	per picul	3.1.0	,,	3.2.0
Tin, Foug Hing	,,	21.9.0	,,	... ..
Fok Chok	,,	20.9.0	,,	......
Chowkung, &c.	,,	20.8.0	,,	......
Pig Iron	per ton	16.0.0	,,	21.5.0
Iron Wire, Nos. 11 *a* 21 ...... nom.	per picul	3.4.0	,,	3.6.0
,, ,, 14 *a* 25	,,	3 6.0	,,	3.8.0
,, ,, 18 *a* 25	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
Iron—Nail Rod—				
Dawes' Best	per picul	2.1 5	,,	2.2.0
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.5
Sohier......................................	,,	1.8.5	,,	1.9.0
Belgian	,,			
English—Bar..............................	,,	1 7.0	,,	2.0.0
Belgian— ,, ...	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.8.0
Lead—				
L B	,,	3.2.7½	,,	3.3.0
French......................................	,,	3.3.0	,,	3 3.5
German	,,	3.2.7½	,,	3.3.0

SUNDRIES.		Quotations. T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Sugar—				
White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.9.0	@	5.3.0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.7.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
White, Canton, No. 1	,,	4.8.0	,,	5.2 0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.1.0	,,	4 6.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.9.0
Brown, Swatow, Best................	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.3.0
,, ,, Common...........	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.0
,, Canton..........................	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
,, ,, Common...........	,,	2.5.0	,,	5.2.0
Pepper—Black	,,	13 5.0	,,	14 5.0
White	,,	16.0.0	,,	17.0.0
Rattans—Common	,,	3.0.0	,,	3 6.0
Good to fine	,,	......	,,	......
Best	,,	4 0.0	,,	5.0.0
Sapan Wood—				
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.8.0	,,	2.6.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Sandalwood, South Sea	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
Timor	,,	5.2.0	,,	8.2.0
Malabar	,,	11.5.0	,,	17.0.0
Window Glass—				
Good assortment	per box	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Kerosene—*Devoe's*	per case	1.3.2½	,,	......
Flint Stones	per picul	0.4.6	,,	0.5.2
Cotton—Shanghai, best..................	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.8.0
Compook ,, ...	,,	11.8.0	,,	12.6.0
Rice—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.8.0	,,	3.0 0
Chinkiang..........................	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.6.0
Hides—Cow	per picul	12.7.0	,,	......

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "*DJEMNAH*," cleared 23rd May, for LONDON.—Pig's bristles 24 piculs. Feathers 50.16 piculs. Hides 204.24 piculs. Rhubarb 16.08 piculs. for PARIS.—Musk 0.11$\frac{15}{16}$ piculs. For LYONS.—Silk—wild 103.65 piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—wild 268.15 piculs, waste 229.84 piculs, cocoons 9.16 piculs, wadding 6.47 piculs. Hides 178 92 piculs. Nutgalls 652.26 piculs. Wool—camels' 3.75 piculs. For ZURICH.—Silk—wild 12 piculs. For LEGHORN,—Hides 353.91 piculs.

Chinese Market.—Sugar—There has been a little more doing but prices are unchanged—Sales 3,400 piculs white, 2,800 piculs brown. Pepper—No transactions reported. Sandalwood—The market has been dull and sales only amount to 350 piculs South Sea, 200 piculs Timor, 100 piculs Malabar. Cotton unchanged; transactions small. Flints—Sales 150 piculs,

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 28th May, 1884, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 117 to 122, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Local.	Shipdries.
Grey Shirtings † .....Pcs.	11,749	3,510	13,300	1,320	5,230	19,530	4,700	8,100	5,090	900	...	...	800	1,000	7,400	...
T-Cloths ..... ,,	7,035	4,875	1,410	425	2,050	2,840	6,750	4,250	2,000	5,405	...	290	600	510	1,575	3,690
White Shirtings ..... ,,	559	280	2,200	387	730	14,240	490	7,380	1,500	160	250	150	450	346	820	587
Drills, English and Dutch ... ,,	150	...	...	...	...	975	555	1,230	300	15	...	25	...	...	60	195
,, American ..... ,,	..	...	...	...	...	1,200	700	1,155	900	...	...	...	...	...	420	...
Jeans, English and Dutch ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	80	210	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
,, American ..... ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	100	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	20	...	150	320	150	2,960	1,340	600	720	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
,, American ..... ,,	80	...	...	60	20	40	1,640	5,330	3,935	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	54	...	249	...	30	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
,, ,, ,, Dyed. ,,	...	...	...	4	...	140	600	360	130	...	...	...	...	...	100	30
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	60	...	160	84	60	383	80	610	430	150	...	...	...	...	150	40
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	...	...	100	4	...	50	...	1,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills ..... ,,	...	...	80	...	...	240	...	1,200	160	130	...	...	...	...	50	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	...	101	380	...	150	730	1,365	233	160	200	200	...	...	...	50	181
Velvets ..... ,,	...	...	30	...	...	264	60	...	...	24	60	...	150	...	60	30
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs .....Doz.	...	...	600	...	880	1,340	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Muslins .....Pcs.	...	...	...	15	...	200	...	...	...	200	1,000	...	...	...	400	600
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn .....Pcls	3	...	...	...	54	108	198	150	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes .....Pcs.	...	...	84	...	48	144	132	78	12	42	...	...	...	...	30	6
Medium and Broad Cloths ... ,,	...	...	6	...	...	48	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	18	3
Camlets .... ,,	40	30	40	162	200	1,170	20	170	90	310	140	...	...	...	50	10
Long Ells ..... ,,	40	...	60	...	80	740	20	40	158	20	...	...	...	...	60	20
Lastings ..... ,,	...	...	20	...	60	460	40	360	290	20	20	...	...	...	40	8
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians... ,,	30	...	50	...	119	523	600	3,408	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Figured ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	717	330	180	180	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs .....Pcls	258	...	39	26	180	39	64	...	257	387	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	532	...	451	38	...	63	63	...	546	...	...	84	...	..	...	126

Goods.	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns, dated 1st Jan., 1884.	
	As Above.	For Year From 1st Jany. 1884.	Against last year same term.	Since 15th inst.	For Year From 1st Jany 1884.	Against last year same term.	‡ *At date Estimated.	Against 30th May, 1883.
Grey Shirtings † .....Pcs.	82,629	1,763,691	2,003 699	90,049	1,433,895	1,903,244	1,069,100	1,814,300
T-Cloths ..... ,,	43,705	713,473	845,493	45,095	766,173	894,099	816,300	592,700
White Shirtings ..... ,,	30,529	608,239	558,420	20,028	662,915	542,552	363,900	431,000
Drills, English and Dutch ,,	3,505	72,649	79,014	3,300	43,496	48,446	102,500	335,400
,, American ..... ,,	4,375	88,733	51,530	.....	100,271	112,682	183,500	266,800
Jeans, English and Dutch ,,	1,590	44,540	59,744	1,060	22,000	76.291	20,500	59,900
,, American ..... ,,	1,420	19,030	6,030	.....	28,320	8,040	39,500	4,000
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	6,360	101,935	97,833	6,200	104,947	43,943	73,600	64,200
,, Am. ..... ,,	11,425	323,521	209,731	.....	212,810	245,390	153,950	172,300
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	533	15,690	36,412	1,070	44,228	19,835	35,000	6,100
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White ,,	300	2,151	1,823	120	4,697	992	6,570	.....
,, ,, ,, Dyed... ,,	1,364	25,524	18,165	320	30,233	12,942	9,260	15,600
Damasks, Dyed..... ,,	.....	1,780	2,434	.....	.....	4,688	4,200	9,400
Chintzes..... ,,	2,207	63,516	64,016	1,152	94,525	71,028	52,100	47,000
Printed T-Cloths ..... ,,	1,705	19,772	.....	.....	19,057	.....	.....	.....
Printed Twills ..... ,,	1,860	47,780	49,758	.....	76,699	50,357	67,300	56,400
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	3,750	119,130	113,115	1,500	93.148	97,138	83,700	94,700
Velvets ..... ,,	678	12,633	8,897	588	6,406	7,911	2,800	17,100
Velveteens..... ,,	90	2,924	4,994	.....	4,272	4,650	2,560	5,300
Handkerchiefs .....Doz.	3,520	84,093	88 979	2,400	126,712	83,992	139,000	159,200
Muslins .....Pcs.	2,415	83,234	91,869	1,600	163,951	37,840	88,500	1,700
Dimities..... ,,	.....	902	2,612	.....	.....	1,991	1,168	600
Cotton Yarn .....Pcls	522	15,807	11,265	1,428	16,011	13,892	9,530	7,800
Spanish Stripes.....Pcs.	576	14,934	14,160	1,692	14,458	19,646	13,800	22,100
Medium and Broad Cloths ,,	111	7,532	8,646	340	3,723	15,558	16,300	31,800
Camlets ..... ,,	2,432	45,911	39,799	3,100	50,541	29,725	24,950	31,200
Long Ells ..... ,,	1,238	25,825	25,920	1,920	30,440	27,812	26,700	43,000
Lastings ..... ,,	1,318	38,676	37,396	1,699	28,851	39,892	15,200	31,200
,, Crape ..... ,,	61	1,081	1,240	.....	300	1,269	1,699	2,300
Cotton Lastings & Italians ,,	5,630	120,997	70,659	3,890	139,997	44,912	70,900	24,400
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	1	1,332	3,973	.....	995	1,749	263	226
,, Figured ..... ,,	1,527	36,736	40,925	400	39,536	42,898	87,800	48,200
,, Crape ..... ,,	.....	360	50	.....	.....	120	140	1,370
Lead in Pigs .....Pcls	1,250	85,778	60,294	.....	23,076	67,713	.....	.....
Iron—Nail Rod ..... ,,	1,903	65,361	48,473	6,762	66,855	42,004	.....	.....

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Ulysses*, *Oxus*, *Hydaspes*, and *Glenorchy*.

Import Cargo declared *Orestes* and *Verona*, and additionals ex *Gleneagle*, *Glenavon*, and *Yangtsé*.

† Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lbs.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

30th May, 1884.

The P. & O. Co.'s str. *Verona* takes about 50 bales of Silk and 1,300 tons of Tea.

Vessels Loading for Foreign Ports.—For London viâ Suez Canal—s.s. *Priam*; for London viâ Suez Canal, calling at Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Cardiganshire*. For New York viâ Hongkong—s.s. *Oxfordshire*.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0¾d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1¾d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2d. *a* 5s. 2¼d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2¼d. *a* 5s. 2⅜d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2⅛d. *a* 5s. 2¼d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2⅜d. *a* 5s. 2½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.41, Credits and Documentary, 4 months' 6.54; 6 months' sight, 6.57. On New York—Credit and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 78⅞. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27 *a* 27⅛; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegrapic Transfers, Rs. 306½ *a* 307; Calcutta, Rs. 306½ *a* 307. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, ₮195.00. Silver Bars, ₮111.18. Mexican Dollars, ₮73.80. Calolus Dollars, ₮76.50. Copper Cash, 1,500.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Local business to a limited extent has been done in these shares at 125% ex. 73, and to Hongkong at 125% and 124% premium ex. 72½. We quote them quite nominal at 124% premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.—A small lot has been placed at 30% discount.

North-China Insurance Co.—Sales have been made at ₮295.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Local sales have been made at $64 ex. 73.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—A number of small transactions have taken place at ₮240 to ₮245 per share. There are sellers at the latter figure.

Birt's Wharf & Godown Co.—Business has been done at ₮43, at which price they are in demand.

Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.—A few small transactions have taken place at ₮65 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Co.—Shares have changed hands at $292 and $300. There are sellers at the latter rate.

Shanghai Waterworks' Co.—The upward tendency continued during the early part of the week and sales were made at £32 ex. 5/0, at which price they remain firm.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—Interest for the half year was paid on the 26th. A considerable number of Bonds have changed hands at ₮500, ₮502½ and ₮505 ex interest.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report.			Last Dividend, &c.		Cash Quotations.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	$125	$125	4,063,361.66	$57,645.23	31 Dec. 83	* £2	1 Mar. 84	124% prem.
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	₮100	₮100	......	₮8,660.77	31 Mar. 83	4 %	15 May 84	₮90
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	₮100	₮100	......	‡₮14,373.68	31 Mar. 83	† 3 %	23 Feb. 83	₮75
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	......	‡ £8,570.0.7	31 Dec. 82	None.		30% disct.
Shanghai Shipping Co..........	150	₮1,000	₮1,000	......	‡ ₮2,596.03	31 Dec. 83	None.		₮800
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₮500	₮500	₮9,500.00	₮198.03	31 Dec. 83	* 2 %	11 Jan. 84	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	₮100	₮100	......	₮965.44	31 Dec. 83	* 5 %	11 Jan. 84	125
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	₮100	₮100	₮49,000.00	₮19,389.08	31 Dec. 82	* 6 %	15 Jan. 84	162
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₮100	₮100	₮15,477.25	₮14.34	31 Dec. 83	* 6 %	1 Mar. 84	146
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited......................	24,000	$83.33	$25	$600,000.00	$107,411.65	30 Apl. 83	22 %	31 July 83	$73
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.......	5,000	£200	£50	...	......	......	₮11.33	15 Jan. 84	₮295
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	2,000	$1,250	$125	$500,000.00	$580,391.99	30 June 83	$18.29	20 Oct. 83	$550
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion Ld.	8,000	£25	£25	£50,000.00	......	......	6 %	18 Jan. 84	₮138
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	‡ $3,907.18	31 Dec. 82	* 2 %	2 Jan. 84	$190
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	$55,000.00	......	31 Dec. 82	† 10 %	1 Jan. 84	$96
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$861,000.00	$250,732.56	31 Dec. 82	† $40 %	11 Mar. 84	$343
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	$100	$20	$516,978.00	$129,978.34	31 Dec. 83	† 20 %	4 Mar. 84	$64
Wharfs.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co..	2,867	₮100	₮100	₮96,280.60	₮927.08	......	* 7½ %	15 Mar. 84	₮245
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	₮50	₮50	₮3,449.46	......	31 Oct. 83	* 6 %	10 May 84	₮43
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co..	1,750	₮100	₮100	......	₮2,539.21	31 Dec. 82	3 %	8 Aug. 83	₮65
Mining.									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.........	2,500	$100	$100	......	......	......	None.		$300
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	3,000	$50	$50	......	......	......	None.		$200
Stonewall (Colorado) Mining & Milling Co.	4,000	$100	$70	......	......	... ..	None.		$20
Sheridan Mining Co..............	3,000	₮100	₮100	......	......	......	None.		₮120
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.........	1,000	₮200	₮200	₮2,881.78	......	31 Dec. 83	* 4 %	10 Mar. 83	₮180
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	₮100	₮100	₮1,000.00	₮848.57	31 Dec. 83	† 3 %	13 Feb. 84	₮75
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld..	5,000	£20	£20	......	......	......	None.		£32
Do. do. new issue	1,000	£5 pm. & £5 call		.. ...	. ..	......			
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	₮100	₮100	......	‡ ₮8,525.98	31 May 83	None.		₮20
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. ...	5,000	₮50	₮50	......	......	......	None.		₮25
The Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co.	6,000	₮50	₮50	......	......	......	₮2½		₮50

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	₮ 42,800.00	₮ 15,000.00	₮ 100	8 %	Dec. & June.	₮104 nom.
Do. 1878	₮ 24,000.00	₮ 24,000.00	₮ 100	8 %	Do.	₮105
Do. 1882	₮ 60,000.00	₮ 60,000.00	₮ 100	7 %	Do.	₮105 nom.
Do. 1883	₮ 45,000.00	₮ 45,000.00	₮ 100	7 %	Do.	₮105 ,,
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 62,000	£ 100	8 %	Do.	£110 ,,
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 114,200	£ 100	8 %	Feb. & Aug.	£105 ,,
Do. do. 1878	H. ₮ 1,750,000	H. ₮ 145,833	₮ 500	8 %	Do.	par & interest.
Do. do. 1881	S. ₮ 4,384,000	S. ₮ 3,238,000	₮ 500	8 %	May & Nov.	₮505

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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FROM this date, Mr. FREDERIC HENRY BALFOUR will assume the Editorship of the *North-China Daily News* and *North-China Herald* Newspapers, and will, until further notice, sign all receipts and Office Accounts, in the name of PICKWOAD & Co.

Mr. ASTLE GREATHEAD is appointed General Manager of the *North-China Herald* Office and all business communications should from this date be addressed to him.

JANET PICKWOAD.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1881.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Instalments received on New Shares	2,074,744.75
	$7,074,744.75
Reserve Fund	$2,500,000.00
Insealments of Premium received on New Shares	1,563,361.66
	$4,063,361.66

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Acting Manager.

n 2mr (c.a.) Z
31de 877 Shanghai, 7th March, 1884.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 22	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	May 21	General	C M S. N. Co
... 22	Taku	Br str	608	Howden	Foochow	... 20	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Tangteze	Br str	782	Schulz	Hongkong	... 17	do	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Wuchang	Br str	793	Wyles	Tientsin	... 19	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	115t	John Wynn	Japan	... 20	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co

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ARRIVALS—*Continued.*

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 22	Ngankin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow	May 19	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Audacious	H.M.i-cld	5000	Tracy	Keelung	... —		
... 22	Cleopatra	H.M. cor	2383	H. N. Hippisley	Chefoo & Corea	... —		
... 22	Wenchow	Br str	560	Smith	Tientsin	... 18	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Chang	Hankow	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Yehsin	Chi str	754	Null	Tientsin	... 18	Ballast	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	... 20	Coals	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 23	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	... 19	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	Amoy	... 19	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow	... 20	do	G. McBain
... 23	Will-o'-the-Wisp	Br str	166	Owston	Chefoo	... —	Ballast	J. Baessler & Co
... 23	Oxus	Fr str	2422	Rapatel	Hongkong, &c.	... 20	Mails, &c	Messageries Maritimes
... 24	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	May 23	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Iltis	Ger g-b.	420	Rotger	Hongkong	... —		
... 24	Yungning	Chi str	342	Warwick	Wenchow	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Whampoa	Br str	1109	Williams	Sydney v. H'kong	Apr 23	Coals	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Baikal	Russ str	713	Lemacheffsky	Nagasaki	May —	General	Fearon, Low and Co
... 24	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy	... 21	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Ulysses	Br str	1520	Thompson	Liverpool, &c	Apr 2	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	May 24	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Vigilant	H.M d-v	835	Maxwell	Ningpo	... 24		
... 25	Newchwang	Br str	557	Peoples	Tientsin	... 21	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Kowshing	Br str	1354	Webster	Tientsin	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Chung King	Br str	793	Deville	Tientsin	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1036	Perkins	Hankow	... 22	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Glenorchy	Br str	1775	Gedye	Glasgow, &c.	Apr 2	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Petersen	Foochow	May 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Batten	Hankow	... 23	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Taiwo	Br str	719	Friend	Hankow	... 23	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Fushun	Br str	1504	Croad	Hongkong & Amoy	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coals	M. B. Kaishia
... 26	Nanzing	Br str	807	Balbirnie	Nagasaki	... 24	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Hydaspes	Br str	1800	Scrivener	Hongkong, &c.	... 23	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 27	Kiangyü	Chi str	2275	Knights	Hankow	... 25	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Sual	Br str	261	Scott	Hankow	... 25	do	G. McBain
... 27	Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	... 26	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	... 27	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Kwang-lee	Br str	1507	Andrew	Hongkong	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Castello	Br str	1482	Chandler	Keelung	... —	do	Maitland and Co
... 28	Hae-ting	Chi str	620	Wells	Tientsin	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Duburg	Ger str	921	Schultz	Hongkong	... 22	do	

DEPARTURES
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
May 22	Fuyew	Chi str	920	Barfoot	Amoy & Swatow	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Lee-yuen	Chi str	734	Sims	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Pekin	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 22	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	486	Black	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaishia
... 22	Glencoe	Br str	2914	Parkes	Hankow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Feilung	Br str	757	Allison	Wladivostock, &c	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsins	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Fungshun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin.	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Kung Wo	Br str	600	Flagg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Wha-on	Br str	262	Canozzi	Hankow and Ports	do	J. Baessler & Co
... 23	Wuchang	Br str	793	Wyles	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Djemnah	Fr str	2423	DeBoisseuil Baron	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 24	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Hae-an	Chi str	869	Andrew	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 24	Ceku	Br str	605	Howden	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Waverley	[illegible]				do	Morris and Co
... 24	Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Yungtsze	Br str	782	Schulz	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Ngankin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 25	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	C'foo & N'chwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 25	Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 25	Yehsin	Chi str	754	Null	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Wenchow	Br str	560	Smith	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Baikal	Russ str	713	Lemacheffsky	Hankow	Ballast	Fearon, Low and Co
... 26	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Gornostai	Russ g-b	456	Starck	Nagasaki		
... 26	Iltis	Ger g-b	420	Rotger	Nagasaki		
... 27	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Chang	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Yungning	Chi str	324	Warwick	W'chow v. Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Cleopatra	H.M.corv	2383	H. N. Hippisley	Nagasaki		
... 27	Espoir	H.M. g-b	455	Gamble	Cruise		
... 27	Stosch	Ger brig	280	[illegible]	[illegible]		
... 28	Will-o'-the Wisp	Br str	166	Owston	[illegible]		
... 28	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	John Wynn	Yeki, Hongo, &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 28	Chungking	Br str	793	Deville	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Kowshing	Br str	1354	Webster	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Nanzing	Br str	807	Balbirnie	Nagasaki & Corea	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Seewo	Br str	1059	Mitchell	Amoy & Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Batten	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Taiwo	Br str	719	Friend	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	Ballast	Butterfield and Swire

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